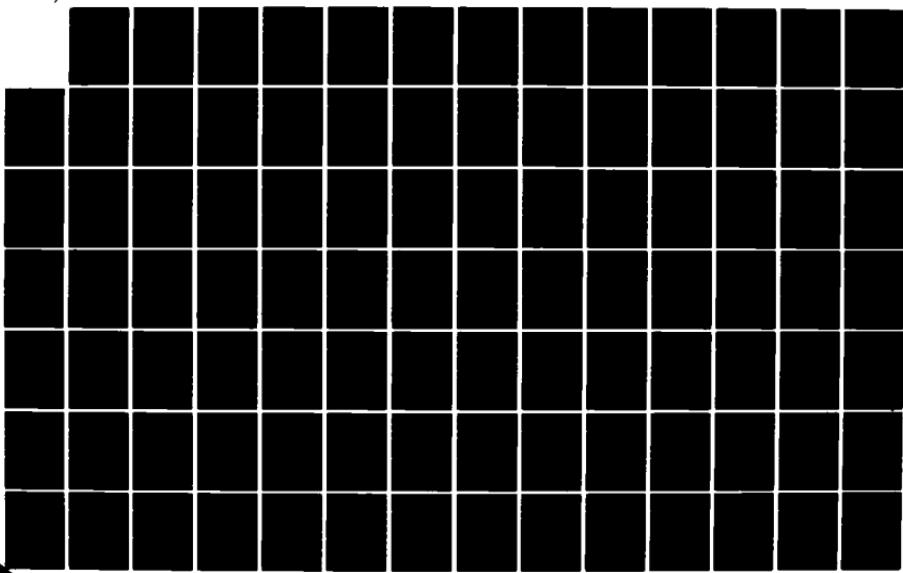


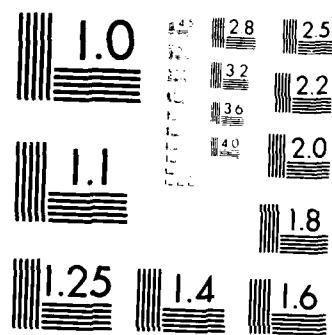
AD-A152 193 AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONTROL LIMITATIONS OF A BANK 1/3  
TO TURN MISSILE IN THE TERMINAL HOMING PHASE(U) NAVAL  
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA B P ANDERSON SEP 84

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 17/7

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL SURVEYOR STANDARDS, INC.

AD-A152 193

(2)

# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

## Monterey, California



DTIC  
ELECTED  
MAR 27 1985  
D  
E

# THESIS

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONTROL  
LIMITATIONS OF A BANK TO TURN MISSILE  
IN THE TERMINAL HOMING PHASE

by

Barton P. Anderson

September 1984

Thesis Advisor:

M. D. Hewett

Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

36 45 11 149

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM	
1. REPORT NUMBER	12. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. REGRANT'S CATALOG NUMBER	
		AD-A152193	
4. TITLE and Subtitle  An Investigation Into The Control Limitations of a Bank to Turn Missile in the Terminal Homing Phase		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED  Master's Thesis September 1984	
7. AUTHOR(S)  Barton Paul Anderson		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93943		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT PROJECT TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS  Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93943		12. REPORT DATE  September 1984	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. NUMBER OF PAGES  205	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  Approved for public release, distribution unlimited		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)	
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		15a. DECLASSIFICATION DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  Cruise Missile Bank-to-turn homing Proportional Navigation Guidance and Control			
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  The purpose of this thesis was to examine guidance and control deficiencies in a bank to turn (BTT) cruise missile with limited roll authority in the terminal homing phase of its mission. A six degree of freedom simulation of a typical BTT missile was translated into FORTRAN II from the Continuous System Modelling Program (CSMP) simulation language and run on the IBM System 370 computer. Tests were conducted with the revised			

simulation program to examine the effects of electronic countermeasures (ECM) blinking and glint upon the missile's control system and accuracy against a simulated medium sized combatant vessel traveling at 20 knots perpendicular to the missile's track over the earth. In addition to the standard attack profile involving a popout attack, several other attack profiles were tested including skid-to-turn (STT) control laws and a ballistic trajectory. Miss distances varied from 3.7 feet without ECM or glint to 35 feet with ECM operating. Susceptibility of the missile to ECM blinking varied with the blinking frequency. The largest miss distances occurred with ECM frequencies below 0.2 Hz and near 6.0 Hz. Analysis of the data showed that errors at the low frequencies were primarily caused by the bank command loop of the autopilot. Those at the higher frequency were due to the roll rate command loop. Variation of the geometry of the missile's flight profile had no significant impact upon missile accuracy except that, without a popup maneuver, the roll rate channel demonstrated a marked decrease in effectiveness. Variation of the autopilot gain in the roll rate control loop changed the frequency at which degradation occurred but actually increased its effects. Skid to turn control laws were tested however the missile was unable to produce the necessary sideforce needed to track a passive target and produced undesirable coupling in the flight controls. An attempt to use the altitude command channel to fly a ballistic profile was unsuccessful due to instabilities created in the control system. It is recommended that a popup maneuver be included in the terminal guidance of a BTT cruise missile and that further tests be conducted to determine the extent to which autopilot modifications and gain adjustments can decrease the effectiveness of an ECM blinker against a BTT missile.

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

An Investigation into the Control  
Limitations of a Bank to Turn Missile  
in the Terminal Homing Phase

by

Barton P. Anderson  
Commander, United States Navy  
P.S., Wheaton College, 1970

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
September 1984

Author:

  
Barton P. Anderson

Approved by:

  
Mark D. Hewett  
M.D. HEWETT, THESIS ADVISOR

  
W.T. Flatter, Chairman  
Department of Aeronautical Engineering

  
J.P. Dyer  
Department of Science and Engineering

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis was to examine guidance and control deficiencies in a bank to turn (BTT) cruise missile with limited roll authority in the terminal homing phase of its mission. A six degree of freedom simulation of a typical BTT missile was translated into FORTRAN H from the Continuous System Modelling Program (CSMP) simulation language and run on the IBM System 370 computer. Tests were conducted with the revised simulation program to examine the effects of electronic countermeasures (ECM) blinking and glint upon the missile's control system and accuracy against a simulated medium sized combatant vessel traveling at 20 knots perpendicular to the missile's track over the earth. In addition to the standard attack profile involving a popout attack, several other attack profiles were tested including skid-to-turn (STT) control laws and a ballistic trajectory. Miss distances varied from 3.7 feet without ECM or glint to 85 feet with ECM operating. Susceptibility of the missile to ECM blinking varied with the blinking frequency. The largest miss distances occurred with ECM frequencies below 0.2 Hz and near 5.0 Hz. Analysis of the data showed that errors at the low frequencies were primarily caused by the bank command loop of the autopilot. Those at the higher frequency were due to the roll rate command loop. Variation of the geometry of the missile's flight profile had no significant impact upon missile accuracy except that, without a popup maneuver, the roll rate channel demonstrated a marked decrease in effectiveness. Variation of the autopilot gain in the roll rate control loop changed the frequency at which degradation occurred but actually increased its effects. Skid to turn control laws were tested

however the missile was unable to produce the necessary sideforce needed to track a passive target and produced undesirable coupling in the flight controls. An attempt to use the altitude command channel to fly a ballistic profile was unsuccessful due to instabilities created in the control system. It is recommended that a popup maneuver be included in the terminal guidance of a BTT cruise missile and that further tests be conducted to determine the extent to which autopilot modifications and gain adjustments can decrease the effectiveness of an ECM blinder against a BTT missile.

Accession For	X
NTIS No. 11	
NTIS No. 2	
Report Date	
Author	
Editor	
Prepared by	
Approved by	
Reviewed by	
Supervised by	
File No.	
Date	
Comments	

A-1

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION . . . . .	12
A.	BACKGROUND . . . . .	13
B.	STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM . . . . .	13
C.	MISSION SCENARIO . . . . .	14
1.	Control Configuration . . . . .	14
2.	Target . . . . .	14
3.	ECM Simulation . . . . .	15
4.	Attack Profiles . . . . .	15
D.	EXISTING WORK . . . . .	15
E.	SCOPE OF TESTS . . . . .	16
II.	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION . . . . .	18
A.	INTEGRATION OF THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION . . . . .	18
B.	PROGRAM Nomenclature . . . . .	18
C.	AXIS SYSTEM . . . . .	18
D.	PROGRAM ARCHITECTURE . . . . .	19
1.	Executive Program . . . . .	19
2.	Subroutine INIT . . . . .	19
3.	Subroutine MISSN . . . . .	19
4.	Subroutine APILOT . . . . .	20
5.	Subroutine AERO . . . . .	21
6.	Subroutine TGTNAV . . . . .	21
7.	Subroutine PREPAP . . . . .	21
8.	Subroutine OUTPUT . . . . .	22
III.	BASELINE ATTACK CONFIGURATION . . . . .	23
A.	AUTOPILOT ROLL RATE COMMAND LOOP ADJUSTMENT . . . . .	23
B.	BASELINE PROGRAM . . . . .	24

IV.	FREQUENCY SCAN TESTS . . . . .	25
A.	ERROR FUNCTIONS . . . . .	25
B.	ECM PHASING . . . . .	26
C.	BASELINE TEST RESULTS . . . . .	26
1.	ECM Frequency Scans . . . . .	26
2.	Effects of Glint . . . . .	27
D.	ALTERNATE CONFIGURATION FREQUENCY SCAN RESULTS . . . . .	28
1.	Mission Profile . . . . .	28
2.	Frequency Scan Results . . . . .	29
3.	Skid To Turn Guidance Results . . . . .	32
4.	Ballistic Trajectory . . . . .	33
V.	CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	34
A.	BASELINE CONFIGURATION TESTS . . . . .	34
B.	ALTERNATE ATTACK PROFILE CONFIGURATIONS . . . . .	34
C.	SKID TO TURN CONTROL . . . . .	36
D.	BALLISTIC ATTACK PROFILE . . . . .	36
VI.	RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	37
APPENDIX A:	FIGURES . . . . .	38
APPENDIX B:	COMPUTER DATA OUTPUT . . . . .	123
APPENDIX C:	PROGRAM NOMENCLATURE . . . . .	142
APPENDIX D:	COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING . . . . .	145
APPENDIX E:	SUBROUTINE MISSN1 LISTING . . . . .	195
APPENDIX F:	SUBROUTINE MISSN2 LISTING . . . . .	200
LIST OF REFERENCES . . . . .		204
INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST . . . . .		205

## LIST OF TABLES

I.	Missile Attack Profile Test Configurations . . . . .	17
II.	Simulation Variables Held Constant . . . . .	17
III.	Error Function Variables . . . . .	25
IV.	Maximum Miss Distances . . . . .	30
7.	Autopilot Errors . . . . .	31

## LIST OF FIGURES

A.1	Load Factor Commands . . . . .	33
A.2	Data Array IFT1 . . . . .	39
A.3	Data Array IFT2 . . . . .	40
A.4	Data Array DRG1 . . . . .	41
A.5	Data Array DRG2 . . . . .	42
A.6	Data Array DRG3 . . . . .	43
A.7	Data Array DRG4 . . . . .	44
A.8	Data Array PTCH1 . . . . .	45
A.9	Data Array PTCH2 . . . . .	46
A.10	Data Array SID1 . . . . .	47
A.11	Data Array SID2 . . . . .	48
A.12	Data Array SID3 . . . . .	49
A.13	Data Array DREC1 . . . . .	50
A.14	Data Array DREC2 . . . . .	51
A.15	Data Array DREC3 . . . . .	52
A.16	Data Array ITRL1 . . . . .	53
A.17	Data Array ITRL2 . . . . .	54
A.18	Data Array ITRL3 . . . . .	55
A.19	CSMP Data (Roll Rate) - KROLLR = 0.1 . . . . .	56
A.20	CSMP Data (Controls) - KROLLR = 0.1 . . . . .	57
A.21	CSMP Data (Ecli Rate) - KROLLR = 0.5 . . . . .	58
A.22	CSMP Data (Controls) - Krollr = 0.5 . . . . .	59
A.23	Baseline - nc ECM or GLINT - Load Factor . . . . .	60
A.24	Baseline - nc ECM or GLINT - Roll Rate . . . . .	61
A.25	Baseline - nc ECM or GLINT - Bank . . . . .	62
A.26	Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Controls . . . . .	63
A.27	Baseline - nc ECM or GLINT - Altitude . . . . .	64
A.28	Baseline - nc ECM or GLINT - Geo Plot . . . . .	65

A.29	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Load Factor . . . . .	66
A.30	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Bank . . . . .	67
A.31	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Roll Rate . . . . .	68
A.32	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Controls . . . . .	69
A.33	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - ECM & GLINT . . . . .	70
A.34	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Altitude . . . . .	71
A.35	Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Geo Plot . . . . .	72
A.36	Mean Miss Distances - Baseline . . . . .	73
A.37	Mean Miss Distances - Configuration II . . . . .	74
A.38	Mean Miss Distances - Configuration III . . . . .	75
A.39	Mean Miss Distances - Configuration IV . . . . .	76
A.40	Autopilot Errors - Baseline . . . . .	77
A.41	Autopilot Errors - Configuration II . . . . .	78
A.42	Autopilot Errors - Configuration III . . . . .	79
A.43	Autopilot Errors - Configuration IV . . . . .	80
A.44	Tracking Errors - Baseline . . . . .	81
A.45	Tracking Errors - Configuration II . . . . .	82
A.46	Tracking Errors - Configuration III . . . . .	83
A.47	Tracking Errors - Configuration IV . . . . .	84
A.48	Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.0 Hz - Bank . . . . .	85
A.49	Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.4 Hz - Bank . . . . .	86
A.50	Baseline/ECM Freq = 6.0 Hz - Bank . . . . .	87
A.51	Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.0 Hz - Roll Rate . . . . .	88
A.52	Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.4 Hz - Roll Rate . . . . .	89
A.53	Baseline/ECM Freq = 6.0 Hz - Roll Rate . . . . .	90
A.54	Baseline with GLINT only - Load Factor . . . . .	91
A.55	Baseline with GLINT only - Bank . . . . .	92
A.56	Baseline with GLINT only - Roll Rate . . . . .	93
A.57	Baseline with GLINT only - Controls . . . . .	94
A.58	Conf. II Mission Set - Load Factor . . . . .	95
A.59	Conf. II Mission Set - Bank . . . . .	96
A.60	Conf. II Mission Set - Roll Rate . . . . .	97
A.61	Conf. II Mission Set - Controls . . . . .	98

A.62	Conf. II Mission Set - Altitude . . . . .	99
A.63	Conf. II Mission Set - Geo Plot . . . . .	100
A.64	Conf. III Mission Set - Load Factor . . . . .	101
A.65	Conf. III Mission Set - Bank . . . . .	102
A.66	Conf. III Mission Set - Roll Rate . . . . .	103
A.67	Conf. III Mission Set - Controls . . . . .	104
A.68	Conf. III Mission Set - Altitude . . . . .	105
A.69	Conf. III Mission Set - Geo Plot . . . . .	106
A.70	Conf. IV Mission Set - Load Factor . . . . .	107
A.71	Conf. IV Mission Set - Bank . . . . .	108
A.72	Conf. IV Mission Set - Roll Rate . . . . .	109
A.73	Conf. IV Mission Set - Controls . . . . .	110
A.74	Conf. IV Mission Set - Altitude . . . . .	111
A.75	Conf. IV Mission Set - Geo Plot . . . . .	112
A.76	Conf. V Mission Set - Load Factor . . . . .	113
A.77	Conf. V Mission Set - Bank . . . . .	114
A.78	Conf. V Mission Set - Roll Rate . . . . .	115
A.79	Conf. V Mission Set - Controls . . . . .	116
A.80	Conf. V Mission Set - Altitude . . . . .	117
A.81	Conf. V Mission Set - Geo Plot . . . . .	118
A.82	Conf. VI Mission Set - Load Factor . . . . .	119
A.83	Conf. VI Mission Set - Bank . . . . .	120
A.84	Conf. VI Mission Set - Roll Rate . . . . .	121
A.85	Conf. VI Mission Set - Controls . . . . .	122

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The author wishes to acknowledge Dr. Marle D. Hewett, PhD, whose encouragement and advice contributed greatly to this project.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. BACKGROUND

Bank-To-Turn (BTT) control is utilized extensively on missiles which must cruise for long ranges within the atmosphere. These missiles utilize a primary lifting surface (wing) and smaller controlling surfaces as on a conventional airplane. This method has two primary advantages. First, the wing provides lift to support the missile's weight at a relatively high efficiency thereby permitting longer ranges for a given size engine and fuel load. Second, the lift vector can be positioned by banking the missile to provide large lateral accelerations resulting in excellent turn performance. Certain BTT cruise missile configurations, however, use differential tail for roll control as opposed to ailerons and suffer from poor roll rate and acceleration performance. It is the investigation into the control limitations of a BTT cruise missile configured this way in the terminal homing phase which is the subject of this thesis.

### B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In order to provide compact storage of a BTT missile, the main wings are usually folded back and designed to snap into position as the missile emerges from its cannister at launch. Because of this feature, it is generally not feasible to install roll control devices at the extremities of the wings. Roll control is normally provided by differential actuation of the tail fins of the missile. Because of their short moment arm and small area and because the main wing has a relatively large degree of roll damping, BTT missiles are limited in their ability to roll rapidly.

Because of the need to bank the missile in order to align its lift vector in the desired direction it has been suggested that the requirement for rapid roll maneuverability in the terminal phase of flight would limit the accuracy of the missile. In addition, natural fluctuations in the position of the radar target, known as glint, and artificial fluctuations due to the presence of electronic countermeasures (ECM) might further degrade the performance of a BTT missile.

### C. MISSION SCENARIO

#### 1. Control Configuration

The missile simulated in this thesis is a hypothetical bank-to-turn cruise missile with limited roll control authority. Its design incorporates characteristics typical of many similar designs. The missile is equipped with a standard rudder for yaw control and stabilators for both roll and pitch control. Inner loop closures for stabilization and command are included in the simulation. Command loop closures consist of normal acceleration, bank angle, and lateral acceleration. The lateral acceleration command system can be used as a turn coordinator in the bank-to-turn mode (normal) mode or as a lateral load factor ( $\text{WY}$ ) command system in a skid-to-turn mode. Outer loop closures are provided for altitude and flight path angle. The autopilot control loop design is presented in detail in [Ref. 1].

#### 2. Target

The target is assumed to be a surface combatant ship located initially 24,000 feet due North from the missile and moving East at a constant speed of 20 knots. It is assumed that the missile seeker tracks an aim point perfectly. The aim point is located nominally 10 feet above the ship's

waterline and amidships. This aim point continually shifts as a function of ECM blinking and a random glint simulation.

### 3. ECM Simulation

The ECM blinder simulation shifts the radar target seen by the missile's seeker forward and aft from the true target aim point by  $\pm 75$  feet along the ship's longitudinal axis at a specified frequency. The aim point is simultaneously shifted vertically  $\pm 10$  feet at the same frequency.

### 4. Attack Profiles

The attack profile used as a baseline for this simulation began at 50 feet of altitude at a speed of Mach 0.75. The missile tracked toward the target using proportional navigation in azimuth and altitude hold at 50 feet. At a range of 18000 feet the missile rolled to 60 degrees of bank and turned away from the target to the right until the target line of sight was offset by 10 degrees. When the offset was reached, the missile climbed to an altitude of approximately 250 feet and then dove toward the target using proportional navigation in both azimuth and elevation. This mission profile is often referred to as a popout attack.

Variations of this mission included eliminating the 10 degree offset turn and/or the climb to altitude and substituting skid-to-turn control laws for some phase of the mission. A ballistic altitude profile was also attempted.

### D. EXISTING WORK

In order to examine the existence of such problems and to test several proposed solutions, a six degree of freedom simulation of a typical BTT cruise missile was produced by ICDR Kent Watterson and published in [Ref. 1]. This simulation was produced using the IBM Continuous System Modelling

Program (CSMP III) simulation language. A detailed description of this language and its constructions is presented in [Ref. 2] and [Ref. 3]. The simulation included dynamics, autopilot, guidance and mission profiles. It did not represent any specific missile but, rather, included characteristics typical of missiles configured in this way. In order to overcome limitations imposed upon the simulation program by the available computer installation, this CSMP program was rewritten in extended FORTRAN H. This allowed greater flexibility and full utilization of the DISSPLA graphics programming package available at NPS. A complete copy of the program listing is presented in Appendix D.

#### E. SCOPE OF TESTS

The tests conducted with the revised simulation program were limited to examining the effects of ECM blinking and glint upon the missile's control system and accuracy against a simulated medium sized combatant vessel traveling at 20 knots perpendicular to the missile's track over the earth. Alternate attack profiles using modified flight geometry and, in some cases, skid-to-turn control laws were also tested. A listing of the different flight profiles examined is presented in table I.

For all flight tests of the missile, certain parameters were held constant. A list of these values is presented in table II.

TABLE I  
Missile Attack Profile Test Configurations

	OFFSET URN	POP-UP	RECLIF	TYPE
BASELINE	X	X	0.5	BTT
II		X	0.5	BTT
III			0.5	BTT
IV		X	0.1	BTT
V		X	0.5	STT
VI		X	0.5	*

\* 90 degree bank on ballistic terminal trajectory

TABLE II  
Simulation Variables Held Constant

Variable Name	Value
Radar Burn-Through Range	500 ft
ECM Glinker Shifts:	
Longitudinal	± 75 ft
Lateral	± 03 ft
Vertical	± 10 ft
Baseline guidance scheme:	
Offset	10 deg
Popup Altitude	100 ft
Popup Range	13000 ft
Roll rate limit	7 deg/dps

## II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### A. INTEGRATION OF THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION

This simulation uses the linear, six degree of freedom equations of flight developed by Roskam in [Ref. 5:vol 1] and modified by Hewett in [Ref. 4]. The CSMP program developed by Watterson [Ref. 1] used a variable step Runge-Kutta integration method. The FORTRAN translation program uses a

$$\text{INTEGRAL(YDOT DT)} = Y + (YDCI)*DT \quad (\text{eqn 2.1})$$

simple Eulerian integration which is given by equation 2.1. The incremental time element, DT, is fixed at 0.01 seconds and the integration period lasts for less than 30 seconds.

### B. PROGRAM NOMENCLATURE

A detailed description of the nomenclature used throughout the simulation program is presented in Appendix C. The variable names used in the FORTRAN translation are, with few exceptions, the same as those used in the the CSMP simulation.

### C. AXIS SYSTEM

The simulation uses a right handed earth reference frame where the x-axis points North, the y-axis points East and the z-axis points down. However, altitude and vertical velocity are always given as positive upwards (i.e. ALTITUDE = -Z). For plotting the geographical track in the output routines, the axes are transformed so that the X,Y, and Z axes point East, North and upward, respectively.

## D. PROGRAM ARCHITECTURE

The FCFCFAN simulation program consists of an executive program which calls seven major subroutines which are briefly described as follows.

### 1. Executive Program

The main calling program is short and handles only three tasks. It increments the TIME variable for each integration cycle. It calls the output data storage routine, PREPAP, at the specified output interval and it controls the execution of multiple flights within a single program run changing one or more key variables between the runs.

### 2. Subroutine INIT

This subroutine contains a small section of executable statements which resets variables to their initial value when more than one flight is flown during a program run. Included with this subroutine is the BLOCK DATA subroutine which must be used to initialize all variables in named common areas. The majority of the BLOCK DATA subprogram is taken up with arrays listed in table form which contain the aerodynamic coefficient data for the missile. Static coefficients which are functions of one variable are shown in figures A.2 through A.9 Static coefficients which are functions of two parameters are presented in figures A.10 through A.13 Dynamic coefficients are assumed to be constant and are not presented graphically.

### 3. Subroutine MISSN

This subroutine dictates the mission profile. It is divided into sections which activate in sequence as the mission progresses. Each section takes the flight dynamics data for the missile, compares it with the target

acquisition data (generated in subroutine TGTNAV) and outputs vertical and horizontal acceleration commands in the geographic earth reference frame. These in turn are translated into commanded bank angle and normal load factor for the missile according to equations 2.2 and 2.3. A diagram

$$\text{PHIC} = \text{ARCTAN}(\text{AYC}/\text{AZC}) \quad (\text{eqn 2.2})$$

$$\text{NLC} = \text{AZC} \cos(\text{PHI}) + \text{AYC} \sin(\text{PHI}) \quad (\text{eqn 2.3})$$

of these vectors is given in figure A.1. Different terminal attack profiles are implemented using variations of this subroutine, MISSN1 and MISSN2, which are presented in Appendices E and F.

#### 4. Subroutine APILOT

This subroutine takes the commanded normal load factor and bank angle and applies them to the missile autopilot system. A detailed description of the design of the missile's autopilot is presented in reference [Ref. 1]. The output of the control system is delivered in terms of conventional airplane elevator, aileron and rudder control positions. These are mixed to obtain the commanded missile fin positions. The control limits of  $\pm 15$  degrees are applied to the fins and these controls are then unmixed to obtain the limited conventional control positions. The dynamics of the servo actuators that move the tail surfaces are modelled as a first order real pole. Although CSM? III provides macros that perform the simulation of many types of transfer functions within the control system only the first order real pole transfer function was necessary for this program. It is modelled in the FORTRAN translation using subroutine REALPI, presented in the program listing in Appendix C.

#### 5. Subroutine AERO

Subroutine AERO uses two table lookup routines to retrieve the aerodynamic coefficients from the data presented in figures A.2 through A.19. Linear interpolations are used to obtain values between given parameters. Error messages are printed when the input parameters are outside the bounds of the data in the lookup table and these are suppressed after about 5 successive integration cycles. AERO completes the buildup process, uses these data to compute the forces and moments on the aircraft and then integrates the equations of motion to update all of the aircraft's flight parameters and position information.

#### 6. Subroutine TGTNAV

The TGTNAV subroutine navigates the target vessel on a course of East at a steady speed of 20 knots. It shifts the position of the radar target relative to its real position according to the ECM and GLINT parameters. The GLINT offset is produced by multiplying the GLINT shift in each axis by a random number between -1 and 1. The GLINT offset is calculated every output interval rather than 100 times per second. The ECM offset is switched according to the sign of a sine wave which runs at the ECM blinking frequency, FFEQ. These offsets are then added to the actual target position to produce the radar target position. Line of sight angles and rates are calculated from this information with the assumption that the seeker has perfect pointing capability.

#### 7. Subroutine PEEPAS

At intervals specified by the output counter, this subroutine is called and stores up to 20 variables in a large array call PTS. The output interval used for all tests

was 0.20 sec. The PTS array is passed to the output routines when the simulation run is completed. This subroutine also converts output variables from radian to degree format and, in the final attack phase, calculates four error functions. These error functions are time averaged differences between command variables (e.g. BANK or ROLL RATE) and their actual counterparts. These are later used to analyse the performance of the control system under various conditions.

#### 8. Subroutine OUTPUT

OUTPUT produces 3 forms of output information. The primary data output lists the value of MISDST (the distance at which the missile passed the target at its closest approach), the value of the error functions at the end of the mission, and the ranges of all the variables stored. These data are also printed to another file followed by the full contents of the PTS array in tabular form. This gives a numerical history of all the output variables from the start to the finish of the mission. (Normally, to save disk space, this file was routed to a dummy variable. It was needed only when detailed data histories of a portion of the mission were required.)

OUTPUT also calls the necessary DISSPLA routines to print graphs of the output variables. The independent variable in six graphs is TIME. In the seventh graph the positions of the missile and the target ship are plotted in three dimensional space for each output interval. Each of the graphs in this subroutine are controlled by the setting of 7 flags in the first column of the data statement at the beginning of the routine (0 to pass over and 1 to plot).

### III. BASELINE ATTACK CONFIGURATION

#### A. AUTOPILOT ROLL RATE COMMAND LOOP ADJUSTMENT

Initial testing of the simulation was conducted on the CSMP version of the program. The frequency of the ECM blinker was varied from 0.2 Hz to a maximum of 2.0 Hz and the roll performance of the missile was graphed. Figure A.19 shows the commanded roll rate and actual roll rate plotted against time for the duration of a thirty second flight straight toward the target at a constant altitude of 50 feet. The target's radar position was blinked at a rate of 0.4 Hz and roll rate command was limited to 75 degrees per sec. In the figure, the command oscillations increased in magnitude as the target range decreased and, after 24 seconds, the autopilot commanded the maximum rate with every shift of the target's apparent position. While the commanded roll rate remained at 75 degrees per second, the actual roll rate never exceeded 35 degrees per second. Figure A.20, which plots the fin positions as a function of time, shows that the fin servos never used more than 3 degrees (of the maximum 15) of travel in either direction. To remedy this problem, the missile autopilot roll rate command loop gain (YRCRFT in the program) was increased from 0.1 to 0.5. The value of this gain had been set by Watterson [Ref. 1] using root locus based upon the perturbation equations of motion [Ref. 4] in steady state level flight. Figures A.21 and A.22 show the results of a subsequent run with the revised guidance loop. Steady state error in roll rate was significantly reduced and the full range of available flight controls ( $\pm 15$  deg.) was used. This difference in the autopilot was incorporated into the baseline program and remained throughout all subsequent tests.

## E. BASELINE PROGRAM

In order to provide a baseline performance record against which to examine the effects of ECM and glint and/or alternate attack profiles on the accuracy of the missile and the performance of its control system, a standard, point-on-target attack with an offset turn was selected and flown and is used as a standard for comparison. The parameters which apply to this baseline are listed in table II. Figures A.23 through A.28 are a complete record of the baseline program run without any ECM or glint offsets applied to the target. Figures A.29 through A.35 are a complete record of the baseline program run with the ECM blinker operating at 0.2 Hz and the glint feature operating. The complete tabular data output from this latter run is presented in Appendix F.

## IV. FREQUENCY SCAN TESTS

### A. ERROR FUNCTIONS

For testing the effects of glint and ECM at various blinking frequencies against the control system of the missile, a quantitative measure of the system's effectiveness was needed. Four error functions were developed for this purpose. The time weighted difference between the commanded value and the actual value of a variable was computed according to equation 4.1. This time weighted error was summed over all of the time intervals and divided by the

$$EFE = DT * ABS(COMMAND - VARIABLE) \quad (\text{eqn 4.1})$$

total time to produce the error function for the variable. The variables for which these functions were computed are

TABLE III  
Error Function Variables

VARIABLE	COMMAND VARIABLE
*****	
1. BANK	BANK
2. ROLL RATE	ROLLT
3. AZIMUTH LOS RATE	0.0
4. ELEVATION LOS RATE	0.0
*****	

listed in Table III. In the terminal phase where proportional guidance is used in both the azimuth and elevation channels, the commanded azimuth and elevation angle rates are zero to produce a constant bearing intercept.

## B. ECM PHASING

At low frequency blinking rates, the phase of the ECM blinker at the start of the mission had a very large effect on the miss distance. To minimize the distortion of the data due to this effect, a phase variable was added to the ECM generator to change the phase of the blinker at the start of each run. Four runs were conducted at each frequency using values of 0.0, PI/2, PI, (3/2)PI for the phase variable. The data for each frequency were averaged to get mean values for the miss distance and each error function.

## C. BASELINE TEST RESULTS

### 1. ECM Frequency Scans

Four simulated flights were conducted at each frequency from 0.0 to 30 Hz. Glint was disabled for the course of these tests. The attack profile flown was the baseline popout attack mission. A graph of the mean value of the miss distance (MISDST) versus frequency is presented in figure A.36. The data show that maximum miss distance occurs in the very low frequency range of the order of 0.2 Hz and again to a lesser degree in the vicinity of 6 Hz. Figures A.43 and A.44 are plots of the error function means against frequency for the autopilot command errors and the tracking errors respectively. These data show that the bank angle command loop is susceptible to ECM frequencies of the order of 0.2 Hz while the roll rate command loop is primarily responsible for the errors that occur at the higher frequencies in the range of 5 to 10 Hz. Figure A.44 also demonstrates that the time averaged tracking errors follow the same basic pattern.

Figures A.48 through A.53 demonstrate these effects in flight. Figures A.48 and A.51 show the bank angle and

roll rate performance of the baseline missile without ECM. Both variables track closely to their commanded values with the exception of a small, steady state error in the rate channel which is most evident at large commanded rates. Figures A.49 and A.50 show the effects of ECM at 0.4 and 6.0 Hz upon the bank channel. In figure A.49 significant errors exist in bank as the system cannot keep up with the large, sudden changes in commanded bank caused by the ECM shift of the target. The bracket in figure A.49 is drawn between two corresponding points to emphasize the large lag present in the channel. Roll rate tracks close to its commanded level at this frequency.

At 6.0 Hz, figures A.52 and A.53 show the opposite effect. In figure A.53 the bracket emphasizes the large lag that exists in the aircraft roll response to the rapid changes in rate command. The bank command loop at this frequency has effectively filtered out most of the high frequency input.

The results of the frequency scan tests showed that the baseline BTT cruise missile simulated by the program was more susceptible to ECM frequencies in the vicinity of 0.2 and 6.0 Hz due to the excitation of the bank and roll rate command loops respectively. If distances greater than 20 ft from the center of the target are considered likely misses, then the excitation of the roll rate command loop did not produce enough error to cause a likely miss. The best results, from the target's point of view, will be obtained with low blinking frequencies in the vicinity of 0.2 Hz.

### 2. Effects of Glint

In order to isolate the effects of glint, the baseline configuration was flown without ECM or glint and again with glint only. Figure A.33 shows a trace of the random glint

displacement applied to the target's position as a function of time. Figures A.23 through A.28, which trace the missile's load factor, bank angle, roll rate and flight controls without glint, may be compared with figures A.54 through A.57 which show the same traces for the mission with glint.

The miss distance recorded without glint and an ECM phase of 0 was 3.7 feet. The distance measured with glint was 9.4 feet. Although these distances are very small compared with the miss distances achieved with ECM, the degradation induced by glint was large (154 percent) compared to the best obtainable value. Ways of minimizing the effect of random perturbations in the target position due to radar glint will make a significant improvement in the missile's accuracy in the absence of ECM and should be developed.

Since the miss distances without ECM and glint were very small compared to those obtained with very slow blinking frequencies (0.05 to 0.2 Hz), further tests should be run concentrating on ECM in the very low frequency range. These tests should obtain a much larger sample of ECM phases in order to best define the shape of the miss distance curve below 0.2 Hz.

#### D. ALTERNATE CONFIGURATION FREQUENCY SCAN RESULTS

##### 1. Mission Profile

Similar frequency scan profiles were flown using the MISSN1 (Appendix E) subroutine to generate the guidance commands for configurations II, III and IV. These attack profiles committed the offset turn and proceeded straight toward the target using proportional navigation in azimuth from start to finish. The popup maneuver was commenced at 15,000 feet from the target. Of ranges from 20,000 to 5,000

feet which were tested, 15,000 feet produced the most consistent hits with a 200 foot popup altitude command. All subsequent tests of these missile attack configurations used 15,000 ft. popup range and a 200 ft. altitude command when the maneuver was performed.

An algorithm was added to the baseline proportional guidance scheme for the terminal phase which ensured that the missile rolled to place the nearest of the positive or negative Z-axis vectors on the direction commanded by the guidance system. This ensured that the missile would command negative load factor rather than trying to roll the missile upside down as it reached the apex of its climb. Azimuthal accelerations commanded by the guidance were still achieved by banking the missile except for configuration V.

A complete set of mission profile graphs for configurations II, III, and IV against a target with glint and ECM blinking at 0.2 Hz are presented in figures A.58 through A.75

## 2. Frequency Scan Results

### a. Miss Distances

Each configuration was flown against the target four times per test frequency. The tests covered a range of blinker frequencies from 0.05 through 30.0 Hz. The mean miss distances recorded are graphically presented as a function of frequency in figures A.37 through A.39. The results obtained were very similar to those obtained from the baseline configuration. There were two areas of higher than normal errors, one at low frequency below 0.2 Hz and another at a higher frequency near 6.0 Hz. Table IV compares the miss distances for each of the configurations.

The maximum values that occurred for all configurations appeared at the same frequencies with one

TABLE IV  
Maximum Miss Distances

CONFIGURATION	FREQ. RANGE (Hz)	LOCATION (°)	MAGNITUDE
BASELINE	0.20 - 20.0	≤ 0.20 6.00	≥ 45 22
II	0.05 - 21.0	≤ 0.05 6.00	≥ 75 17
III	0.10 - 30.0	≤ 0.10 5.50	≥ 75 17
IV	0.10 - 30.0	≤ 0.10 N/A	≥ 75 N/A

exception: changing the roll rate gain from 0.5 to 0.1 eliminated the maximum at the higher frequency. In addition, the magnitude of the errors did not differ significantly. (The baseline shows a smaller magnitude because the data do not extend below 0.2 Hz while the other configurations were tested down to 0.1 and 0.05 Hz). Changing the attack geometry of the missile did not significantly alter its susceptibility to ECM jamming within the scope of these tests. Altering the gain of the roll rate command channel in the missile autopilot significantly decreased its susceptibility to ECM blinking at higher frequencies. Further testing should be conducted to determine the extent to which autopilot modifications and gain adjustments can decrease the effectiveness of an ECM blinker against a bank to turn missile.

#### I. Autopilot Errors

Figures A.40 through A.43 graphically present the error functions for both the bank angle and roll rate command loops within the autopilot. These functions are representative of the ability of the missile to follow the

commands given it by the autopilot (the higher the function, the poorer the performance). As with the baseline configuration these figures demonstrate that the bank angle loop contributed most to the errors at low frequency and the roll rate loop contributed most at the higher frequency. Table V

TABLE V  
Autopilot Errors

CONFIGURATION	BANK ERROR		RATE ERROR	
	FREQ. (HZ)	MAGNI- TITUDE	FREQ. (HZ)	MAGNI- TITUDE
BASELINE	0.4	0.22	7.0	0.19
II	0.6	0.17	8.0	0.18
III	0.5	0.18	8.0	0.27
IV	0.6	0.21	2.0	0.37

is a summary of these graphs.

Magnitude of the bank error function and the frequency at which it occurred were not significantly altered in any one of the tested configurations. Changing the geometry of the attack had no effect on the frequency at which ECM was most effective against the roll rate control system, however the magnitude of the errors were increased by approximately 50 percent when the popup maneuver was eliminated (configuration III).

Decreasing the roll rate autopilot gain from 0.5 to 0.1 (configuration IV) moved the resonant frequency for the roll rate command system to a lower frequency but

increased the magnitude of the errors by more than 100 percent. This effect is reflected in the miss distance graphs (figures A.36 through A.39) in the disappearance of the distinct maximum at 6 Hz and a widening of the lower maximum (figure A.39). Altering the autopilot gain was effective at moving the resonant frequency to a different region but could not eliminate its effect.

### c. Tracking System Errors

Errors in the tracking loops are charted in figures A.44 through A.47. These errors follow the trends of the autopilot and miss distance errors. At the lower frequencies, azimuth performance was dominant while at higher frequencies the elevation tracking loop experienced the largest degradation.

## 3. Skid To Turn Guidance Results

The MISSN1 subroutine was further modified to allow the lateral load factor command variable, NYC, to be set according to guidance commands rather than being kept at zero for turn coordination purposes. The commanded bank angle was set to zero in the terminal phase in order to examine the effectiveness of lateral G command. No changes to the basic dynamics of the autopilot were made. The missile was flown in this configuration against a passive target. Figures A.76 through A.81 present the full data set from this test. The missile splashed into the water 99 feet left and short of the target. Once the missile came within 5 seconds of impact, cross coupling between the rudder channel and normal load factor, roll rate and bank can be seen in the figures. Although the rudder commands were never saturated, neither could the lateral load factor control loop create enough sideforce to follow the ship's lateral drift to the right. The addition of ECM and/or glint would have

only worsened the performance of the missile in this configuration. No further tests of this configuration were conducted. The use of skid-to-turn control laws could not produce sufficient sideforce to adequately follow a passive crossing target and produced excessive coupling into the longitudinal and lateral flight controls of the missile.

#### 4. Ballistic Trajectory

Because the majority of the apparent target shift with ECM linking occurs in the horizontal plane, an attempt was made to place the missile on a ballistic trajectory and then roll the aircraft to 90 degrees angle of bank until impact using the primary load factor to follow the ECM target and lateral load factor to maintain the ballistic trajectory. In order to fly the ballistic trajectory, the altitude hold system was driven by a commanded altitude slaved to a parabolic trajectory derived from the missile's vertical speed and range to the target according to equation

$$ALT = HMDCT * RANGE / VH + (G/2) * (RANGE / VT)^2 + 10 \quad (\text{eqn 4.2})$$

4.2. where HMDCT, VH and VT are the vertical, horizontal and total speeds of the missile. The controlling subroutine used for this mission was MISSN2 and is presented in Appendix F.

Figures A.82 through A.85 show that the addition of the dynamics of the altitude command loop made the missile's control system unstable. Oscillations to the limits occurred in normal load factor and in roll rate. Considerable cross coupling occurred between the lateral-directional and longitudinal dynamics of the missile. The attempt to fly a ballistic trajectory using the existing altitude control system was unsuccessful. In order to fly the attempted profile, a major redesign of the missile's autopilot would be necessary.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

The conclusions listed below were derived from analysis of the results of simulated flights conducted using the baseline popout attack profile configuration, three variations of the baseline attack, a skid-to-turn control configuration and a ballistic altitude trajectory.

### **A. BASELINE CONFIGURATION TESTS**

At low frequency blinking rates, the phase of the ECM blinder had a very large effect on the miss distance.

The best obtainable performance for the baseline mission without ECM or glint was a miss distance of 3.7 feet. The addition of GLINT produced a miss distance of 9.7 feet, a degradation of 154 percent.

The bank angle command loop of the missile autopilot in the baseline configuration was especially susceptible to ECM frequencies of the order of 0.2 Hz while the roll rate command loop was primarily affected at the higher frequencies in the range of 5 to 10 Hz. The time averaged tracking errors also followed the same basic pattern.

If distances greater than 20 ft from the center of the target are considered likely misses, then the excitation of the roll rate command loop did not produce enough error to cause a likely miss. The best results, from the target's point of view, will be obtained with low blinking frequencies in the vicinity of 0.2 Hz.

### **B. ALTERNATE ATTACK PROFILE CONFIGURATIONS**

In terms of the average miss distances measured, changing the flight geometry of the missile did not signifi-

cantly alter its susceptibility to ECM jamming within the scope of these tests.

Altering the gain of the roll rate command channel in the baseline missile autopilot significantly decreased its susceptibility to ECM blinking at higher frequencies.

Changing the geometry of the attack had no effect on the magnitude of the bank error function and the frequency at which its maximum occurred.

Changing the roll rate gain from 0.5 to 0.1 had no noticeable affect on the magnitude of the bank error function and the frequency at which its maximum occurred.

Changing the geometry of the attack had no effect on the frequency at which ECM was most effective against the roll rate control system, however the magnitude of the errors were increased by approximately 50 percent when the popup maneuver was eliminated (configuration III).

Decreasing the roll rate autopilot gain from 0.5 to 0.1 (configuration IV) moved the resonant frequency for the roll rate command system to a lower frequency but increased the magnitude of the errors by more than 100 percent. This effect was reflected in the miss distance data by the disappearance of the distinct maximum at 6 HZ and a widening of the lower maximum. Altering the autopilot gain was effective at moving the resonant frequency to a different region but could not eliminate its effect and, in this case enlarged it.

Errors in the azimuth and elevation tracking loops closely followed the trends of the autopilot and miss distance errors. At the lower frequencies, azimuth performance was dominant while at higher frequencies the elevation tracking loop experienced the largest degradation.

#### C. SKID TO TURN CONTROL

The use of skid-to-turn control laws could not produce sufficient sideforce to adequately follow a passive crossing target and produced excessive coupling into the longitudinal and lateral flight controls of the missile.

#### D. BALLISTIC ATTACK PROFILE

The attempt to fly a ballistic trajectory using the existing altitude control system was unsuccessful. In order to fly the attempted profile, a major redesign of the missile's autopilot would be necessary.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Ways of minimizing the effect of random perturbations in the target position due to radar glint will make a significant improvement in the missile's accuracy in the absence of ECM and should be developed.

Further testing should be conducted to determine the extent to which autopilot modifications and gain adjustments can decrease the effectiveness of an ECM blinker against a bank to turn missile.

Since the elimination of a popup increased roll rate errors by 50 percent, a popup profile is recommended for the terminal phase of a BTT cruise missile. Further testing should be conducted to determine the effects of different popup profiles on the susceptibility of the roll rate command system to ECM blinking.

Since the miss distances without ECM and glint were very small compared to those with very slow blinking frequencies (0.05 to 0.2 Hz), further tests should be run concentrating on ECM in the very low frequency range. These tests should obtain a much larger sample of ECM phases in order to best define the shape of the miss distance curve below 0.2 Hz.

APPENDIX A  
FIGURES

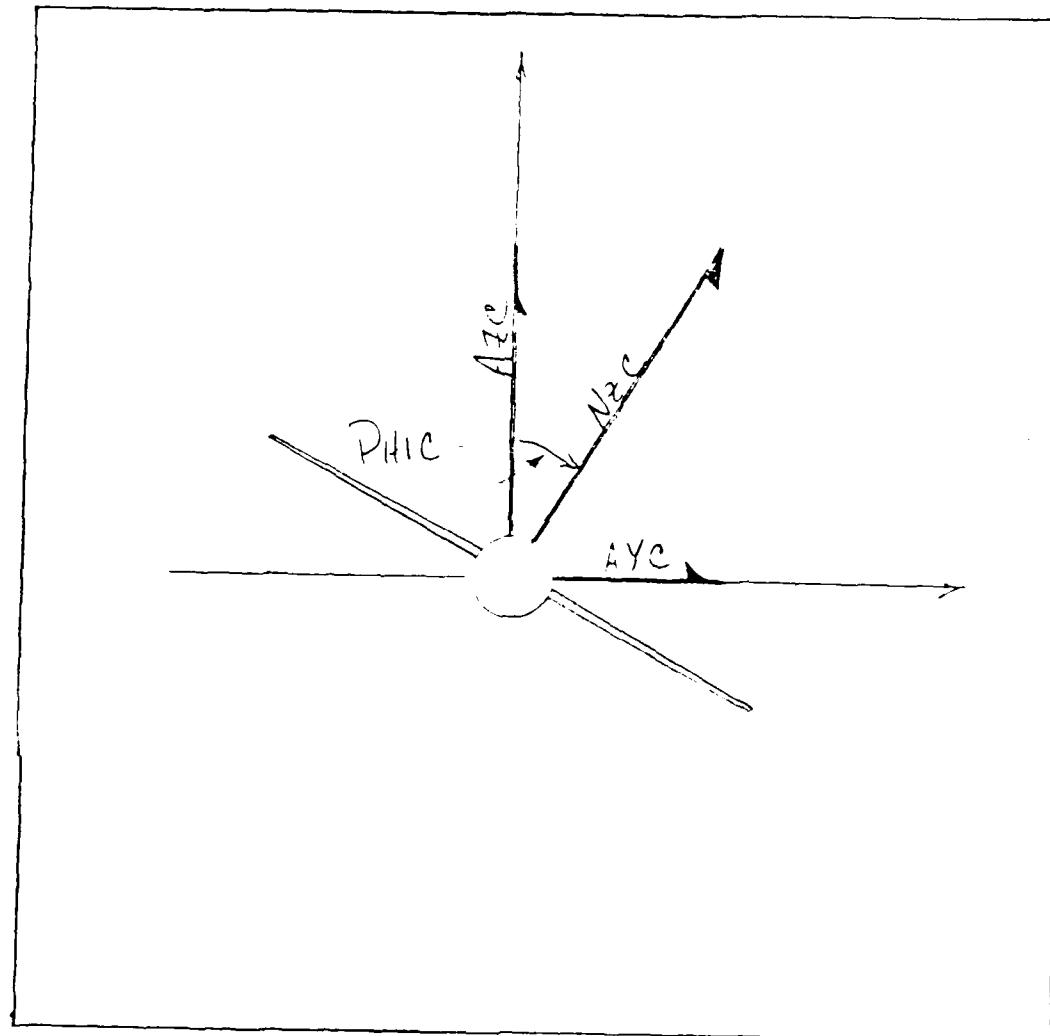


Figure A.1 Load Factor Commands.

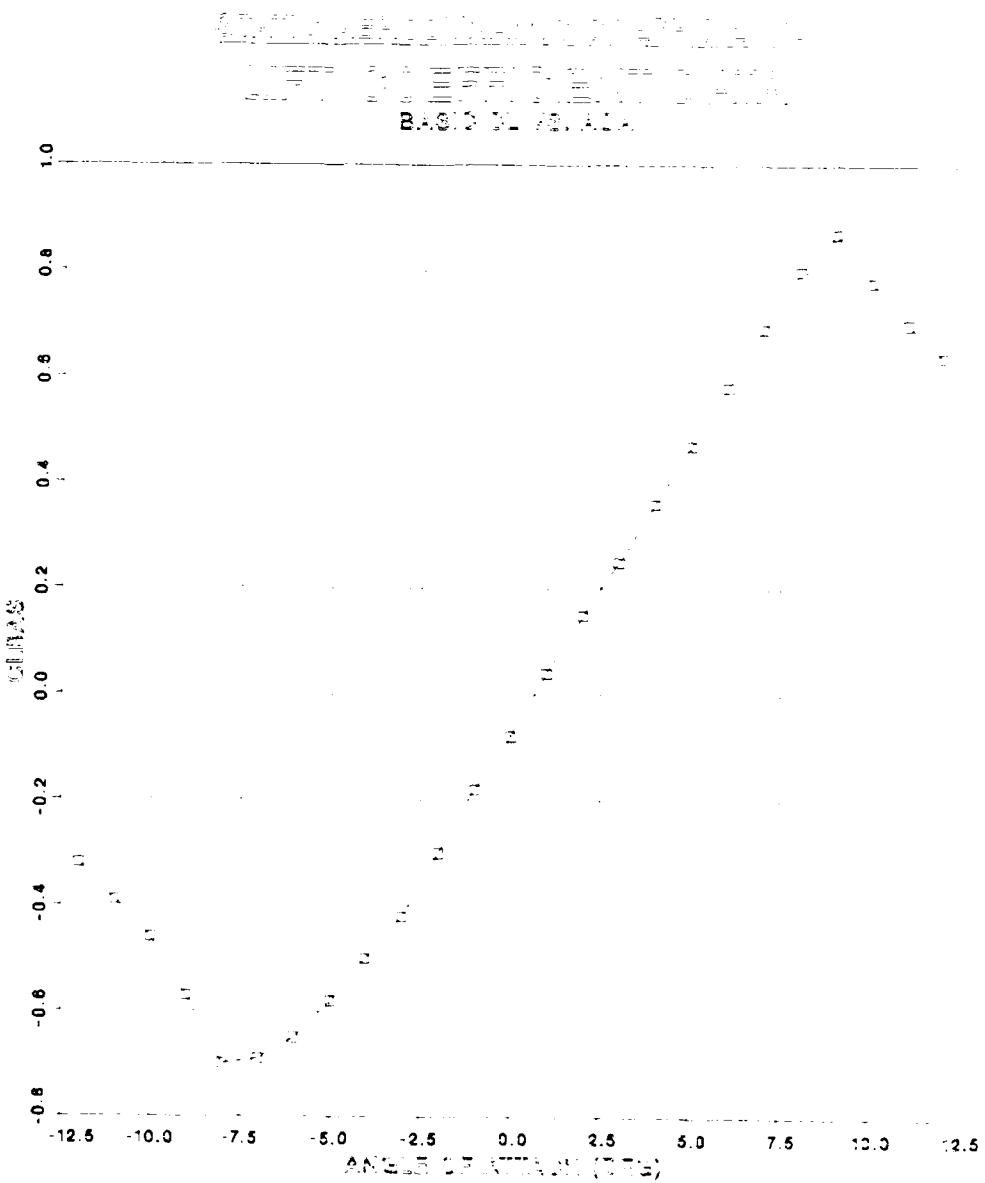


Figure A.2 Data Array LFT1.

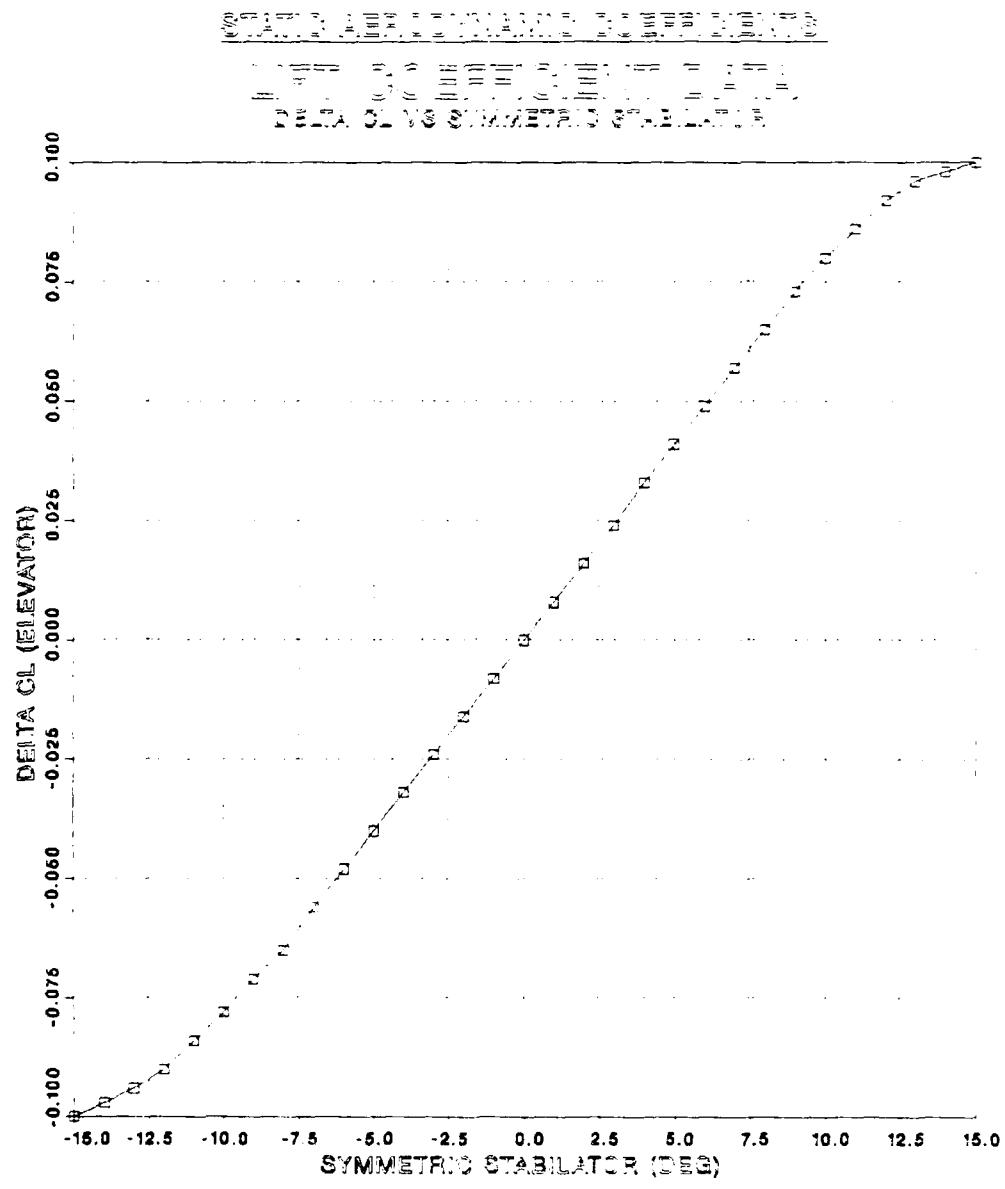


Figure A.3 Data Array LFT2.

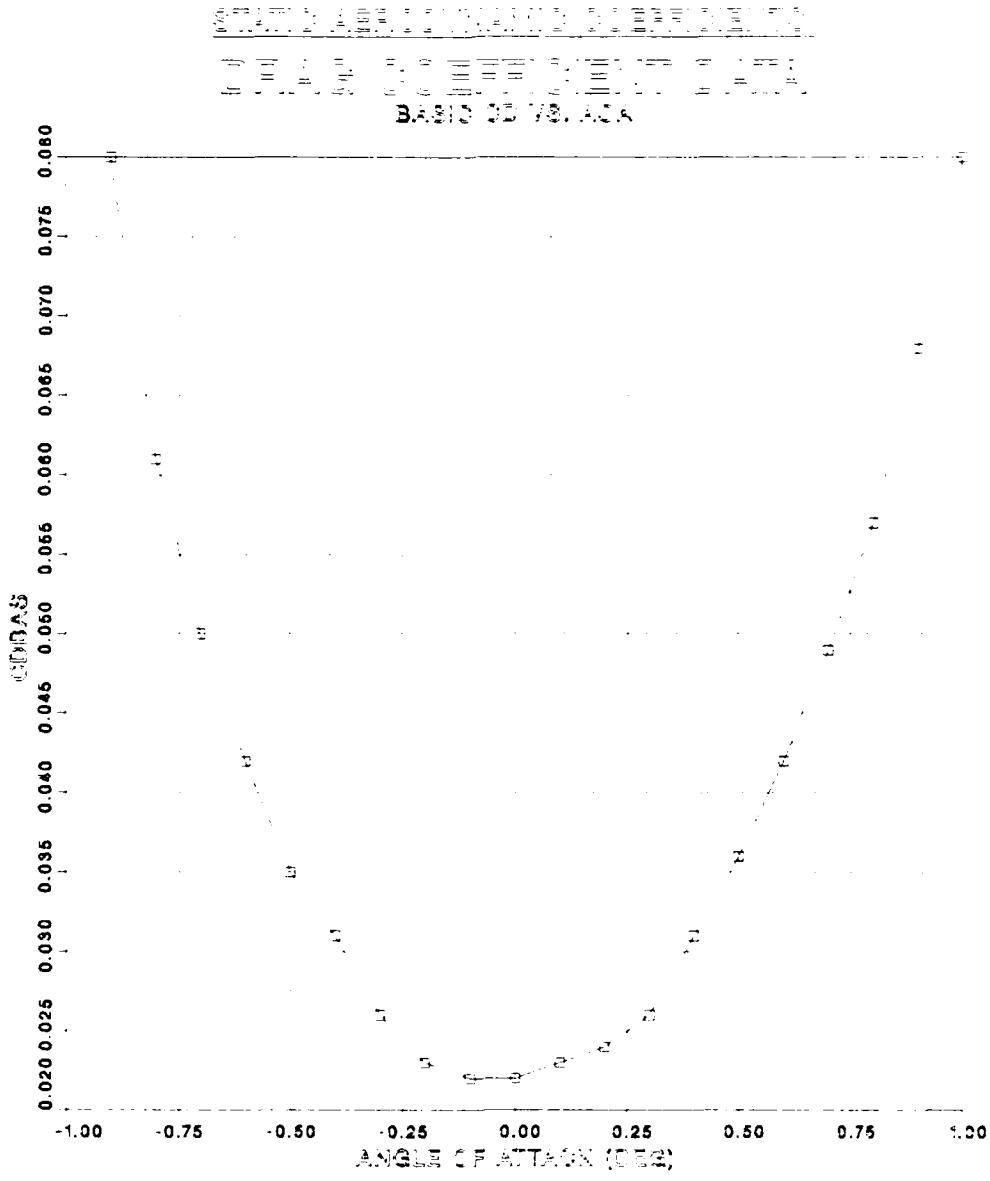


Figure A.4 Data Array DRG1.

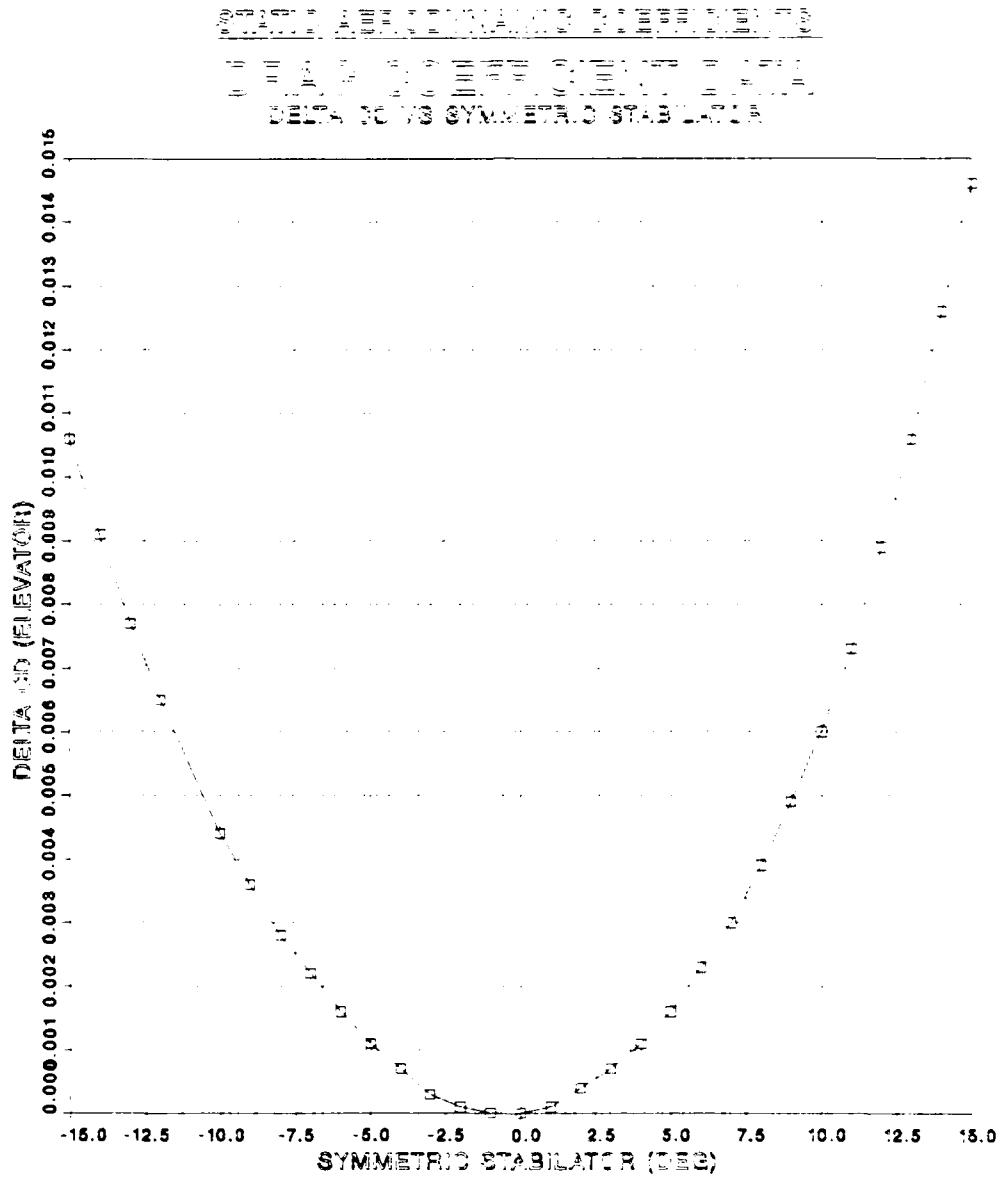


Figure A.5 Data Array DRG2.

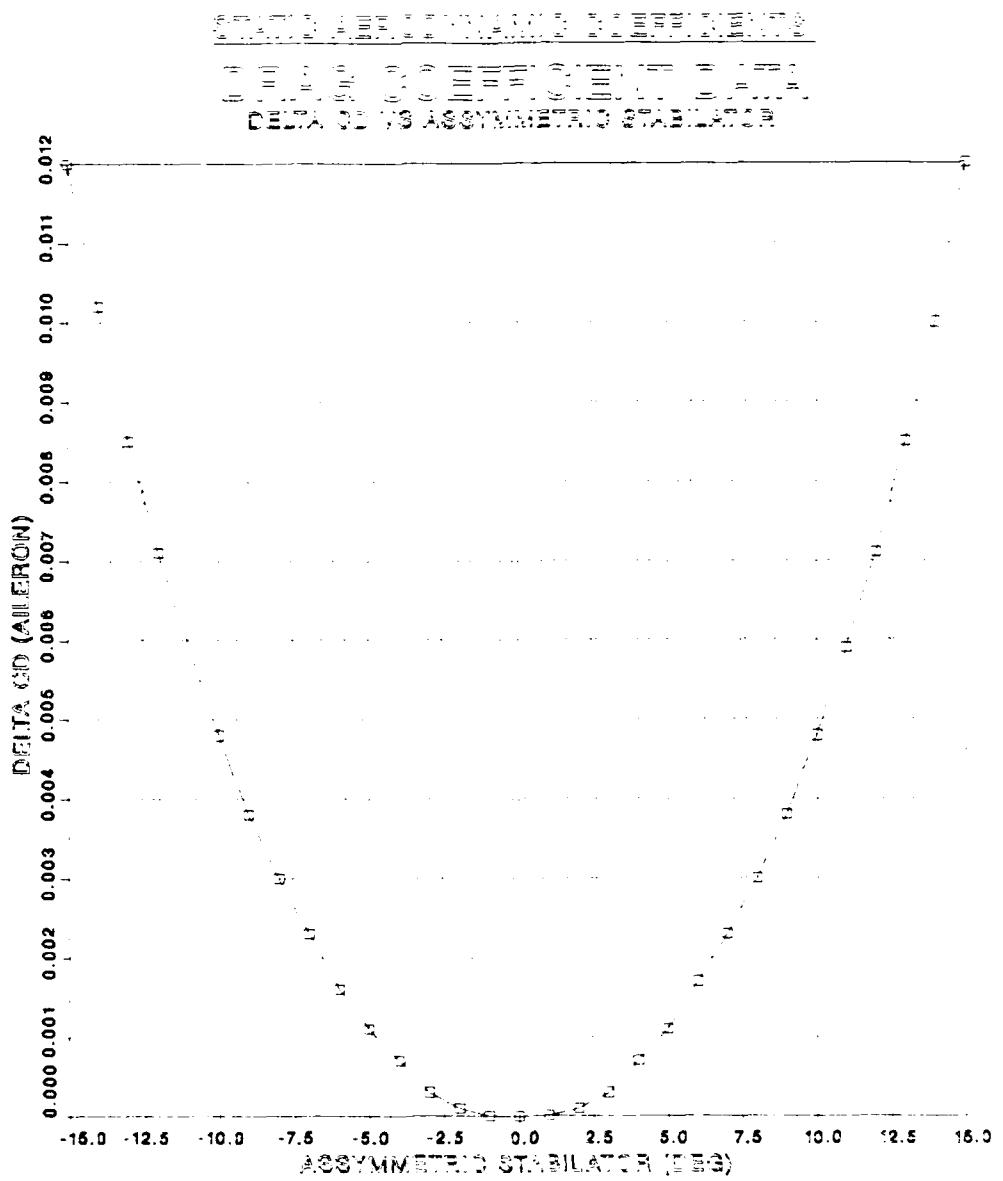


Figure A.6 Data Array DRG3.

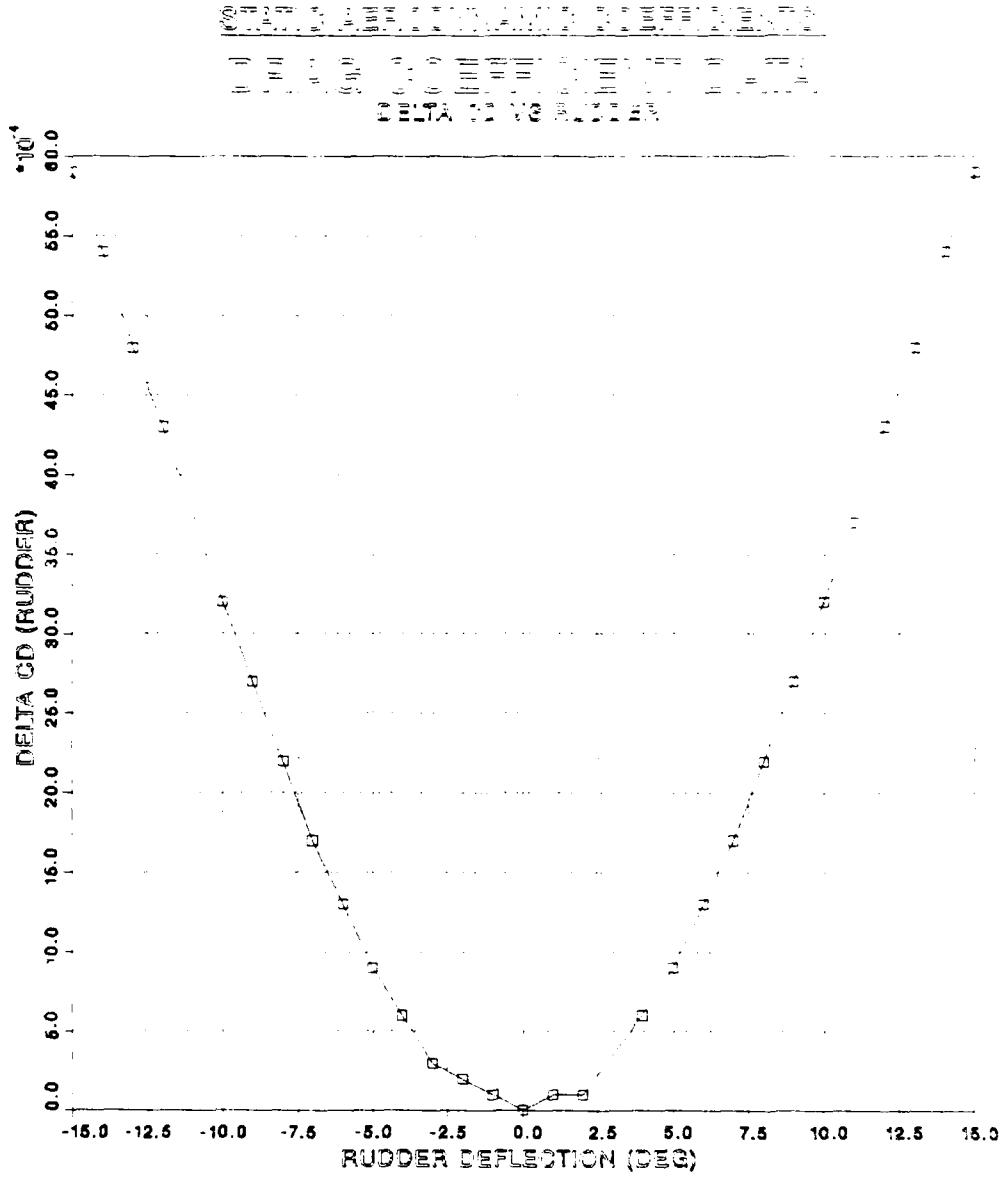


Figure A.7 Data Array DPG4.

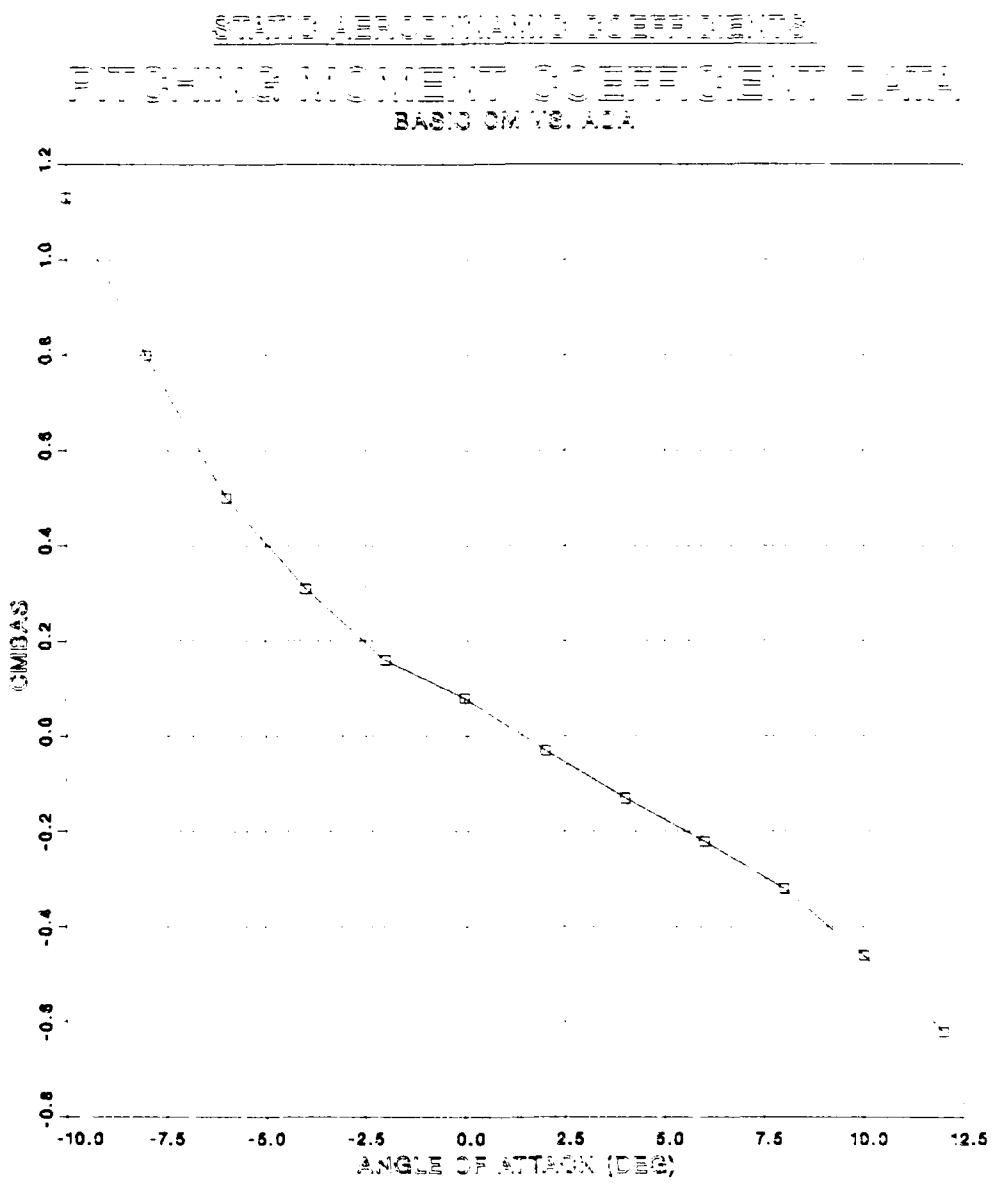


Figure A.8 Data Array PTCH1.

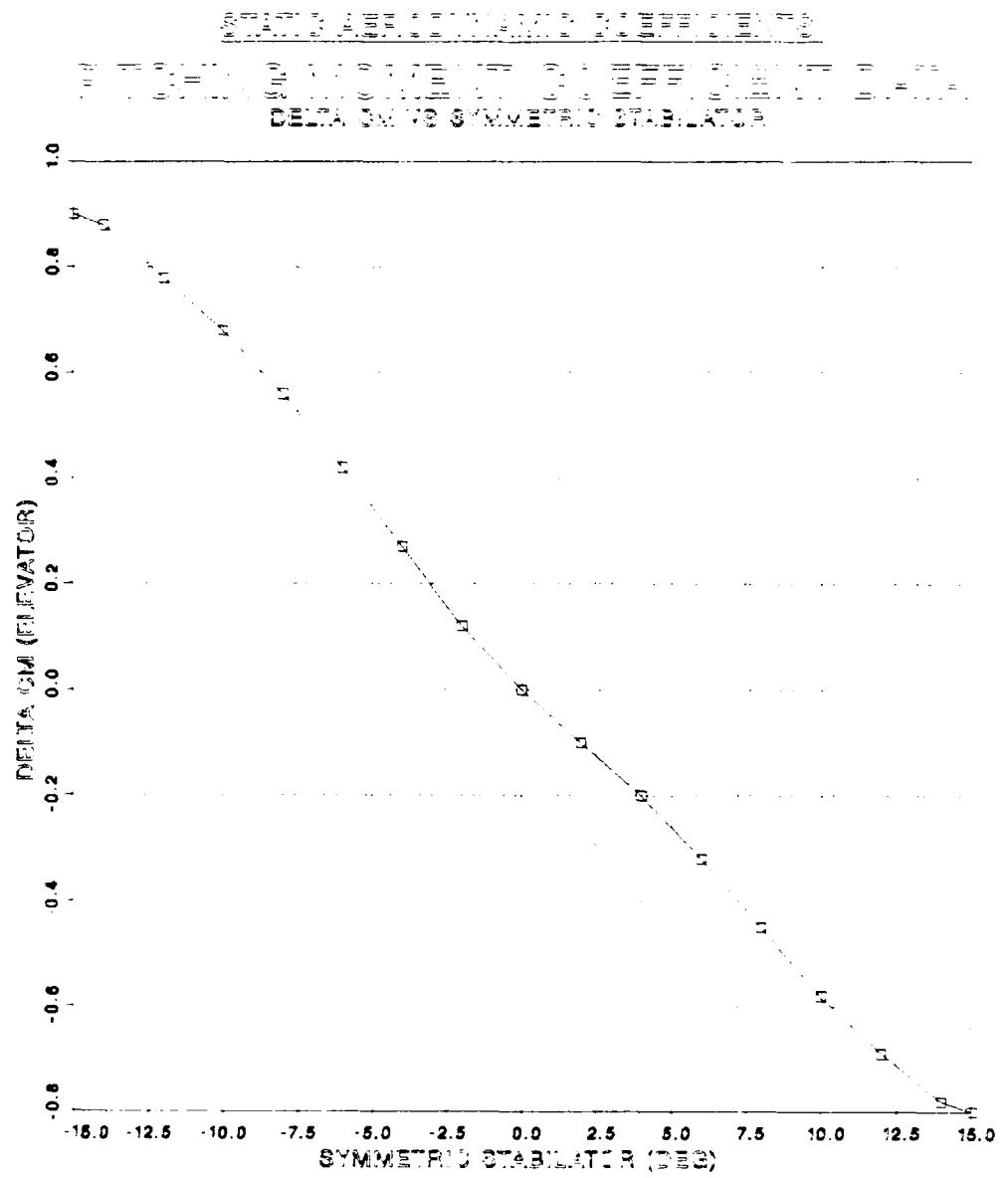


Figure A.9 Data Array PTCH2.

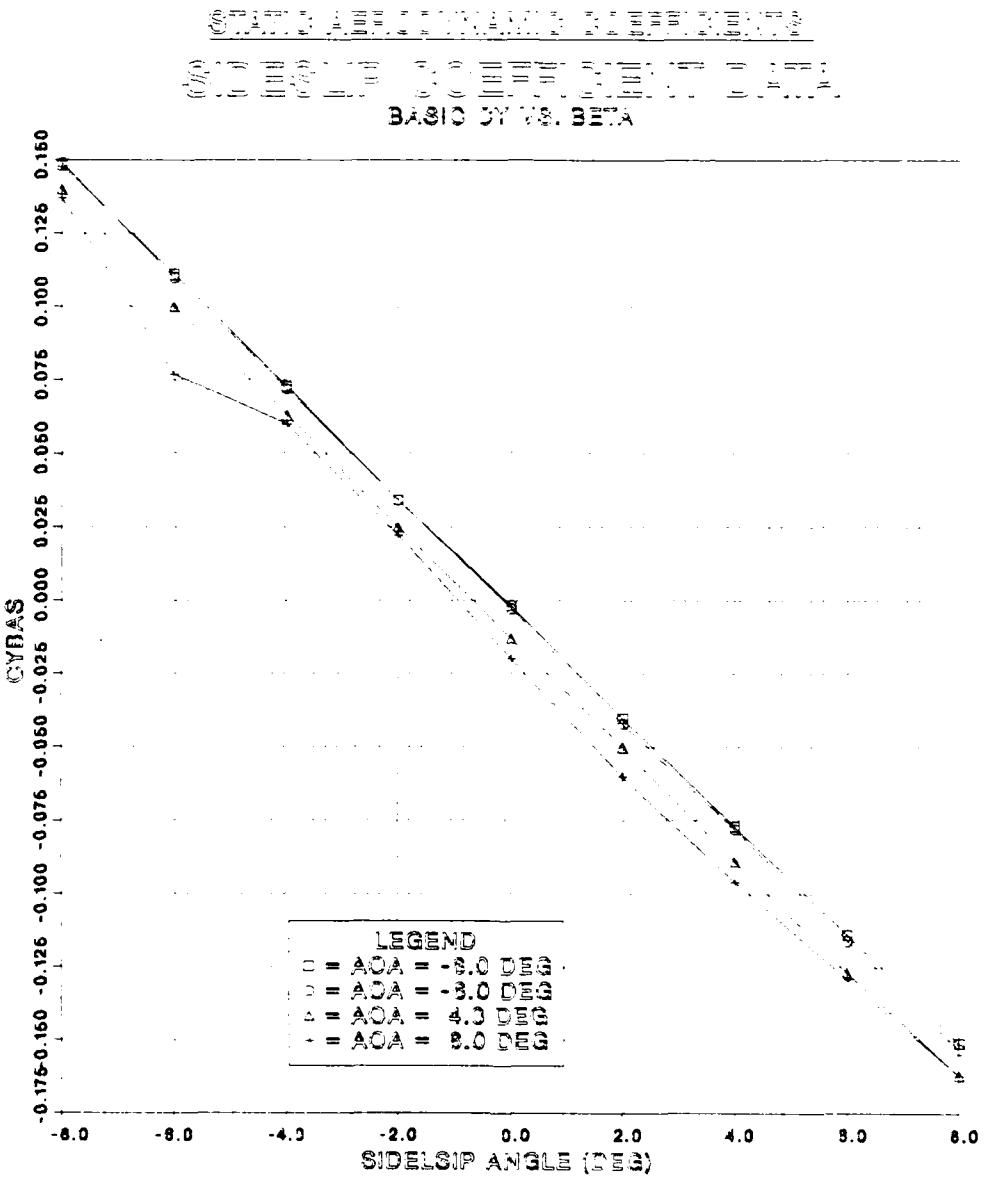


Figure A.10 Data Array SID1.

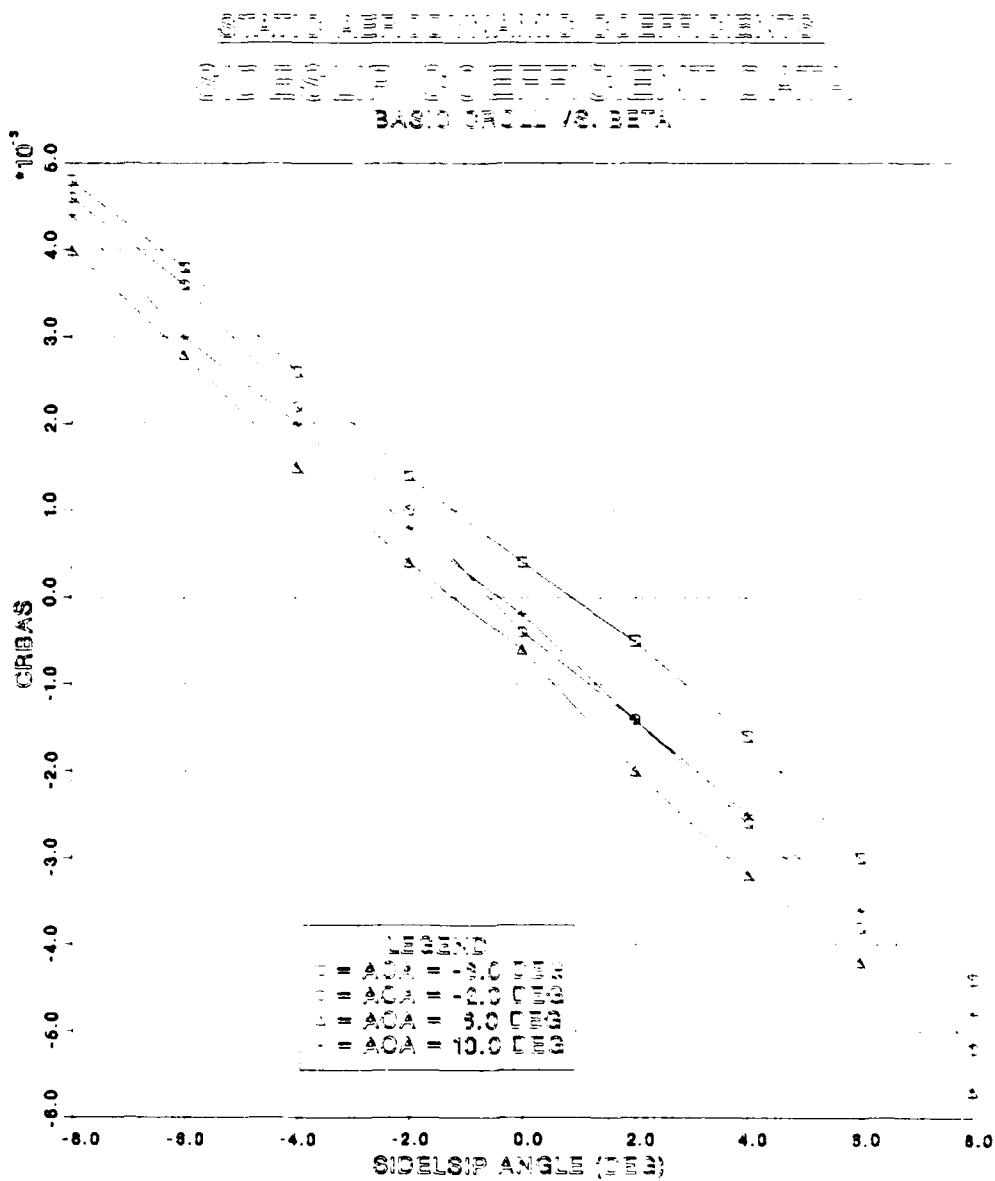


Figure A.11 Data Array SID2.

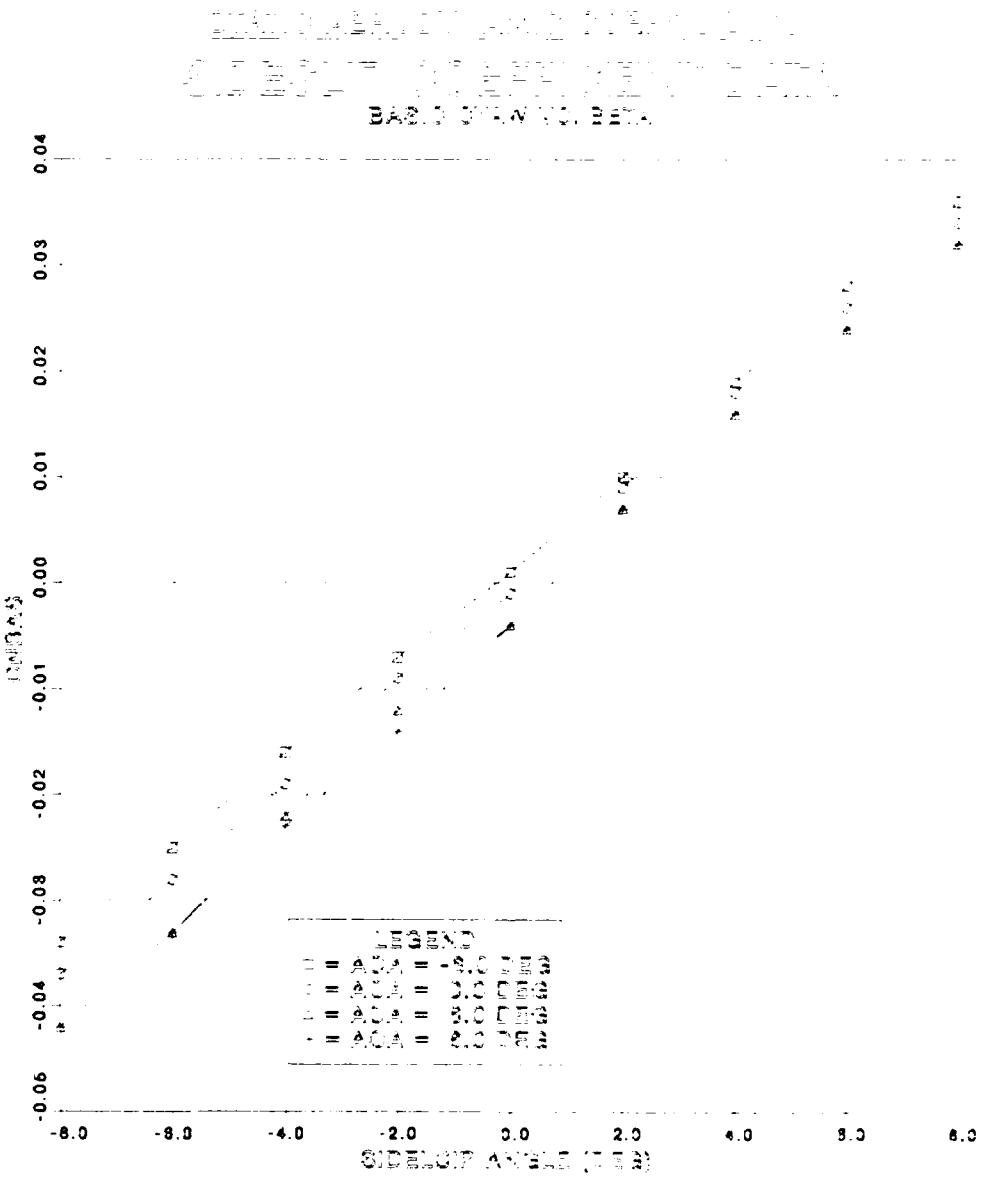


Figure A.12 Data Array SID3.

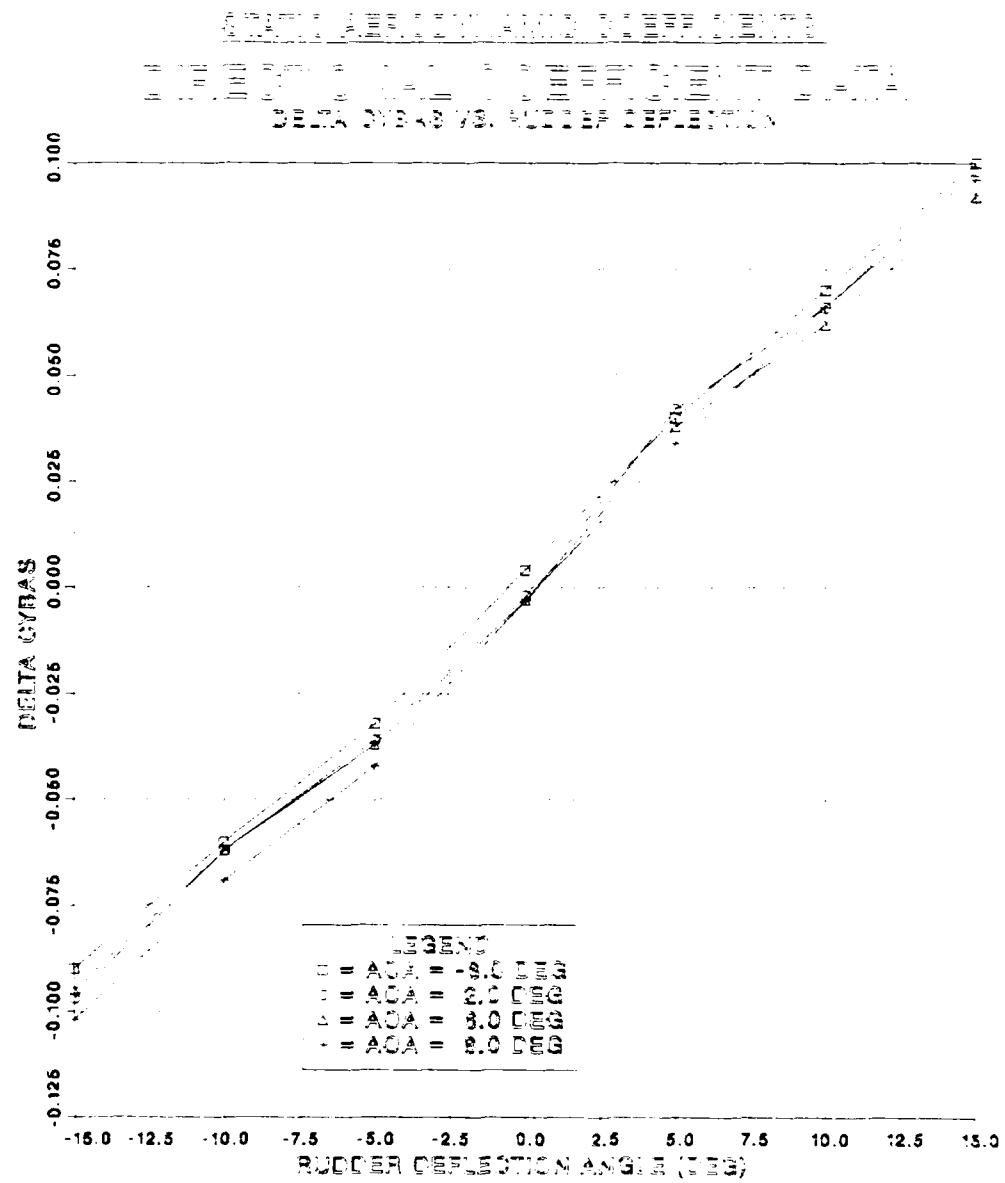


Figure A.13 Data Array DREC1.

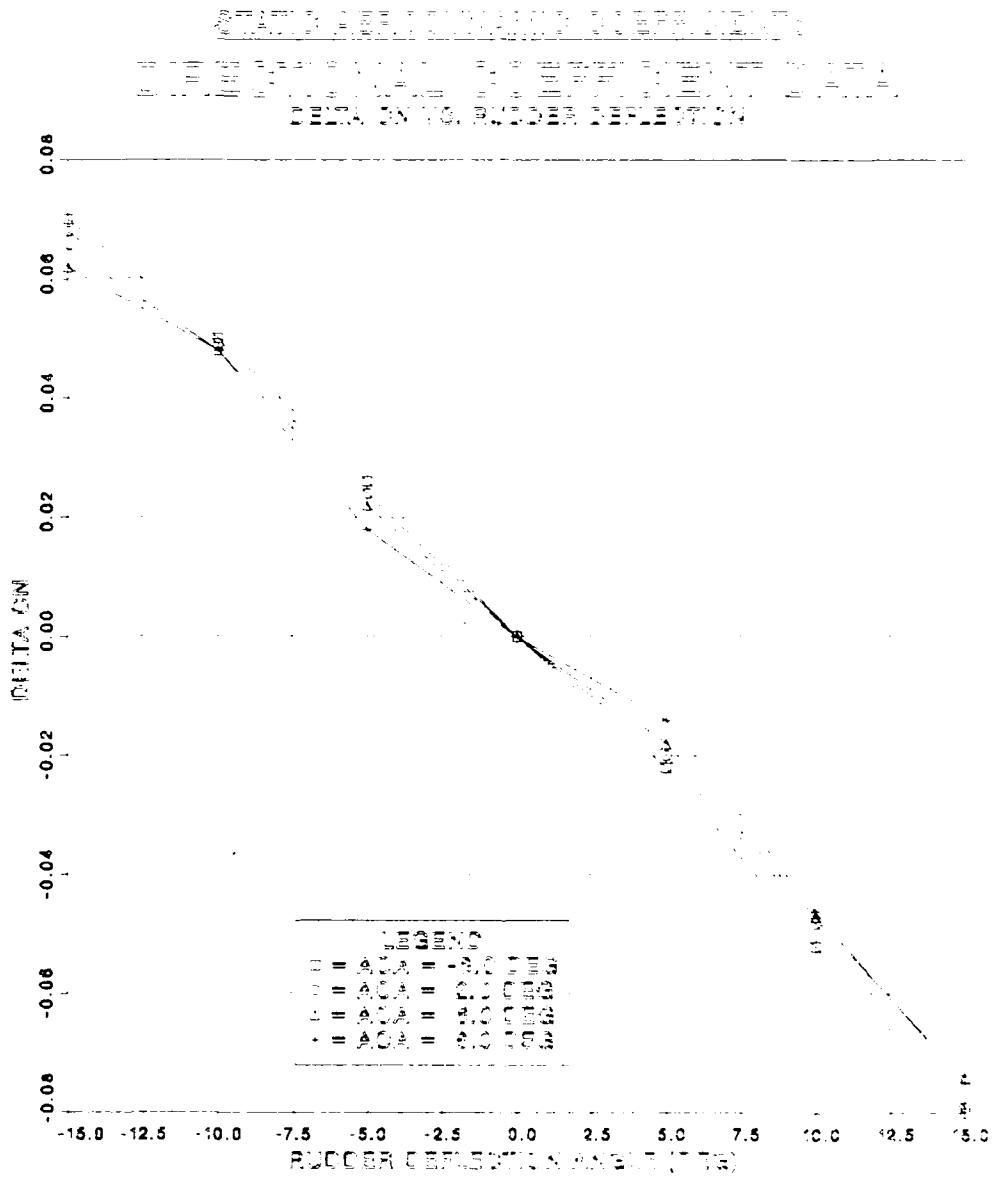


Figure A.14 Data Array DREC2.

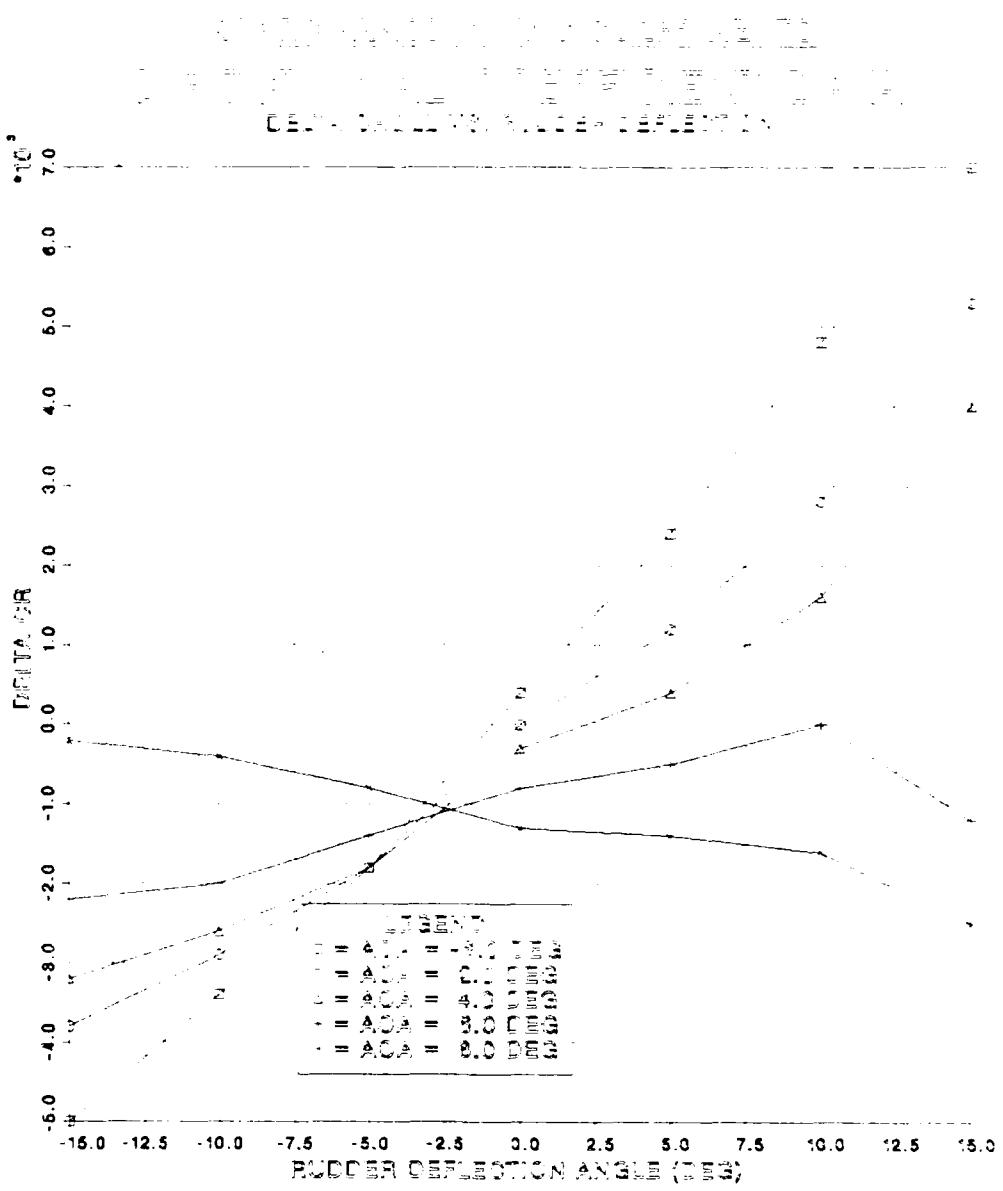


Figure A.15 Data Array DREC3.

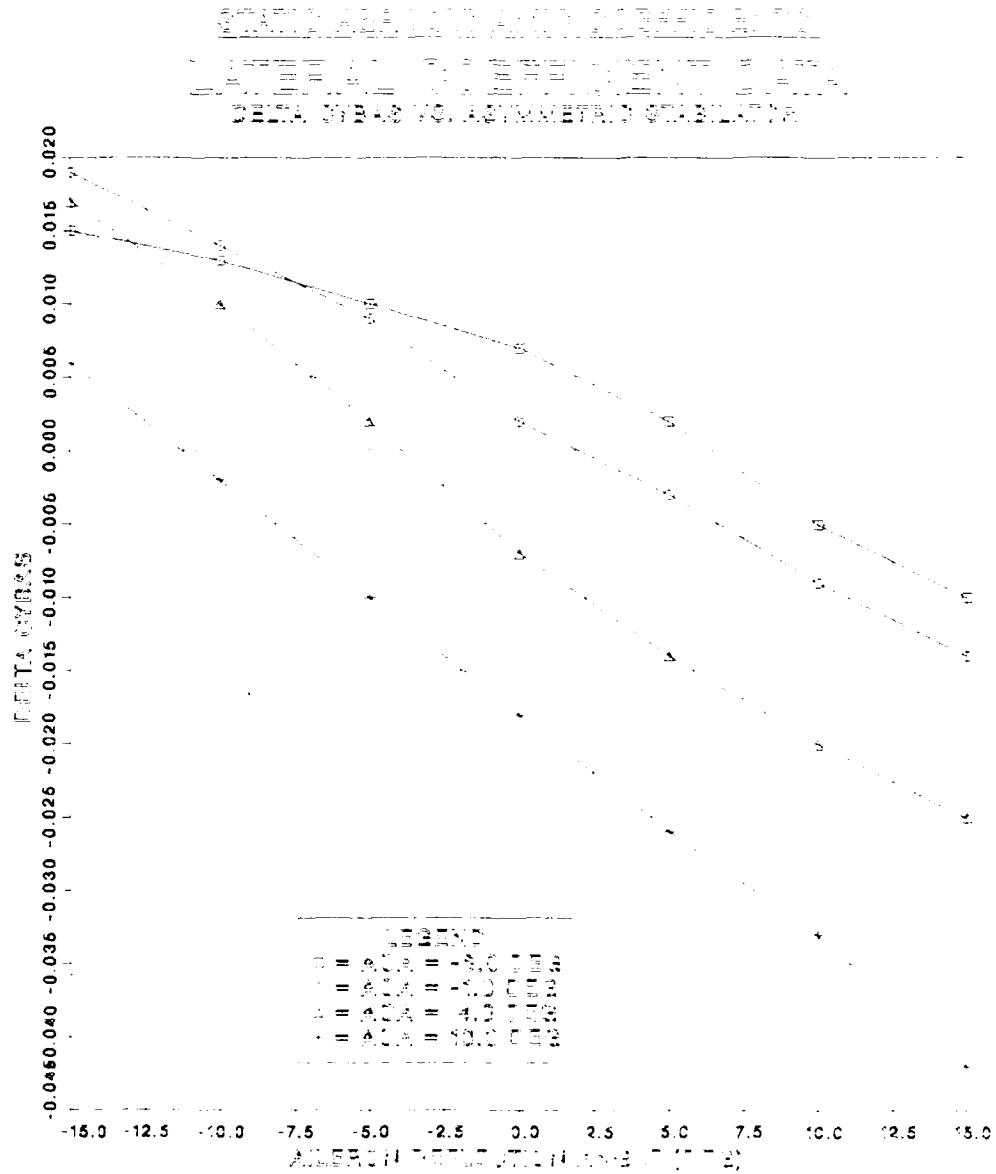


Figure A.16 Data Array LTEL1.

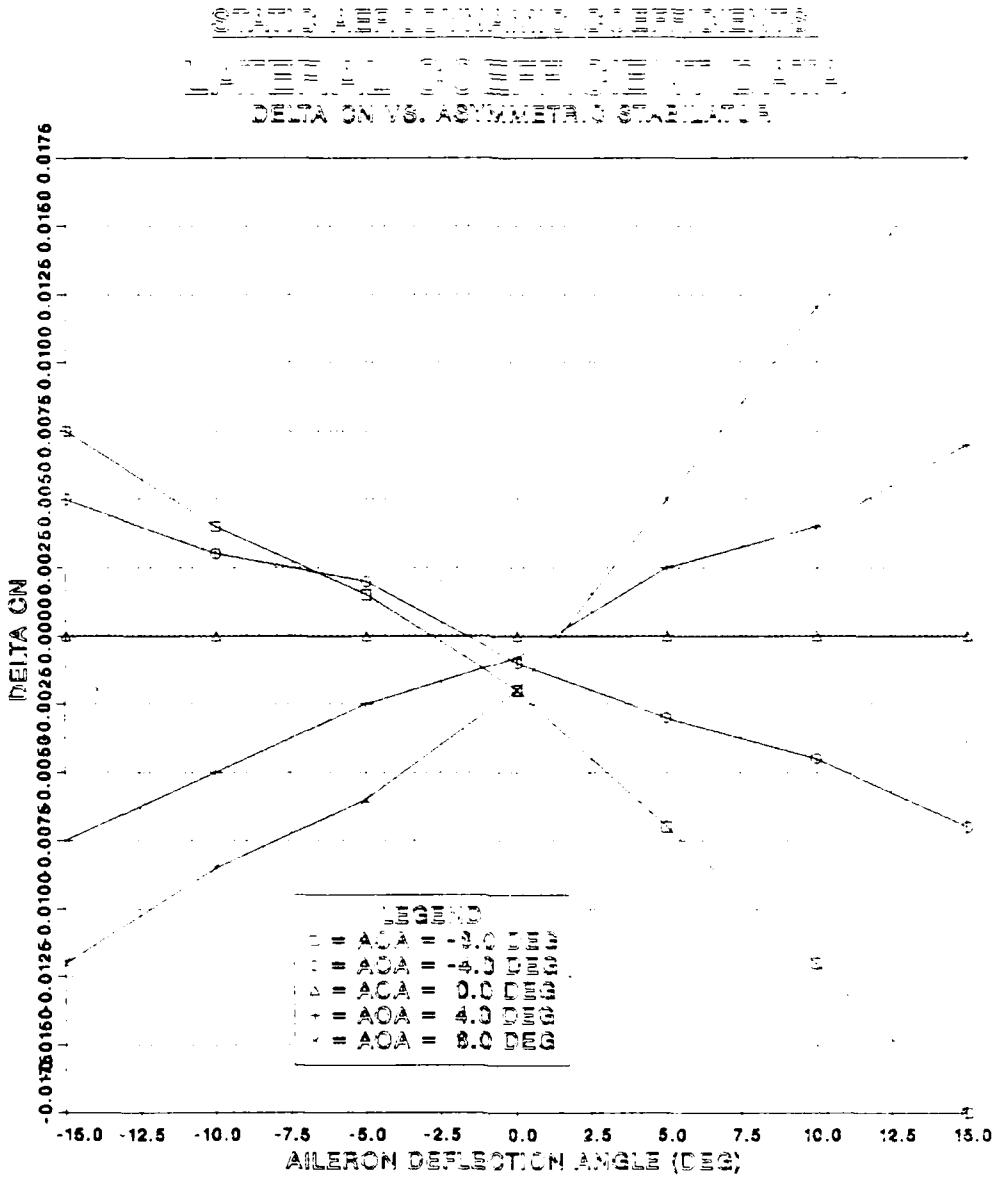


Figure A.17 Data Array LTFL2.

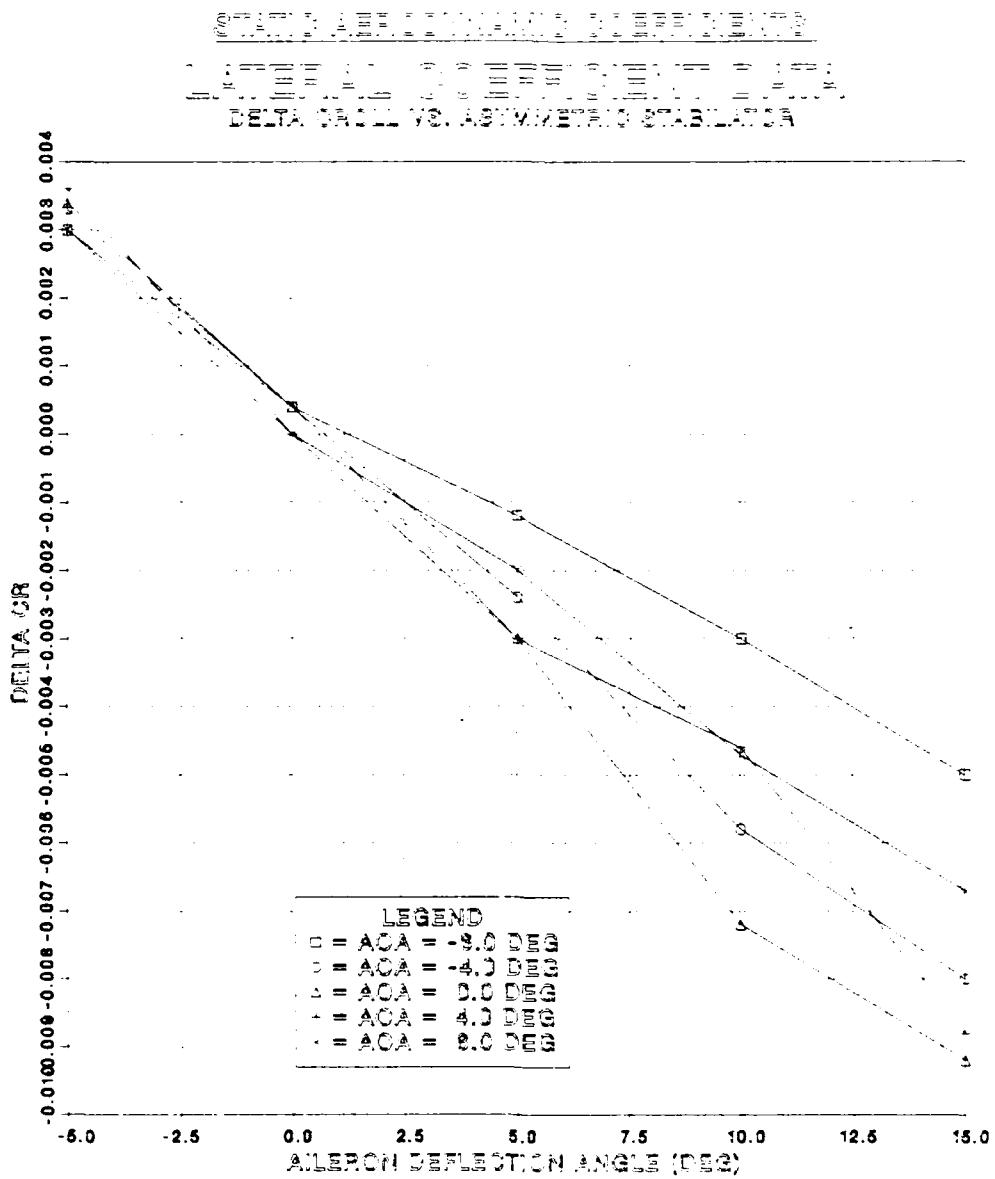


Figure A.18 Data Array LTRL3.

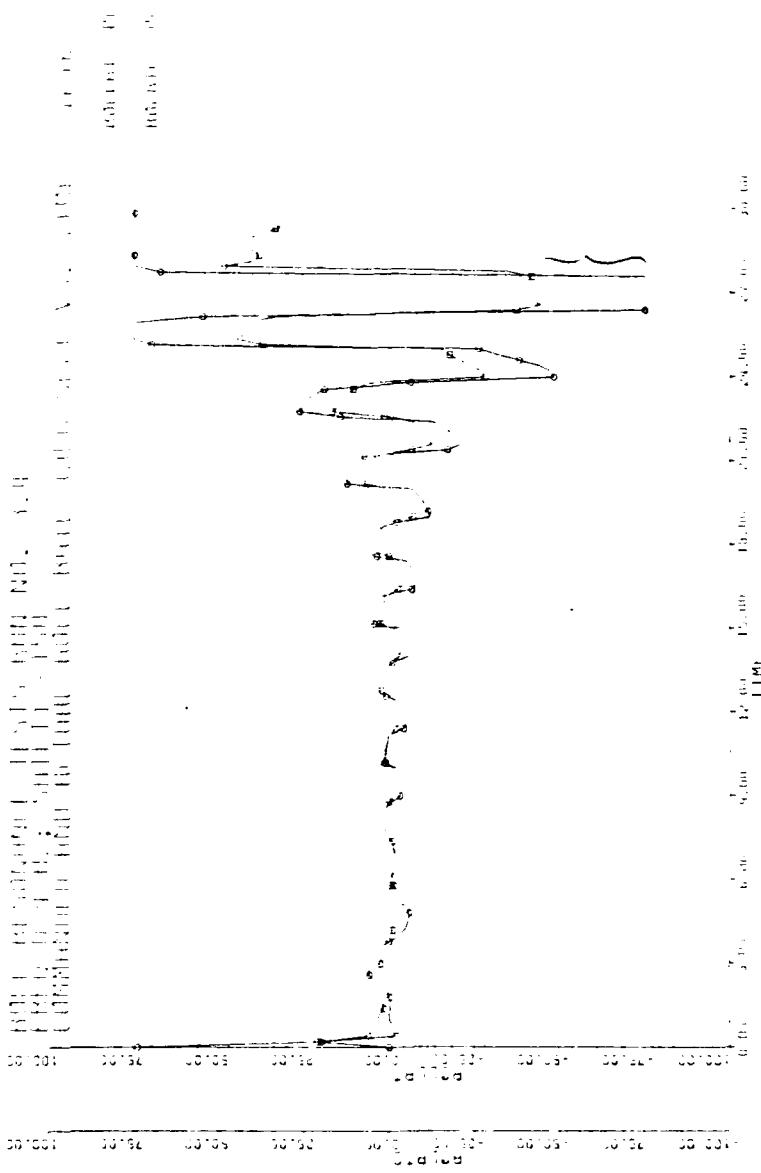


Figure A.19 CSMF Data (Roll Rate) - KROLLR = 0.1.

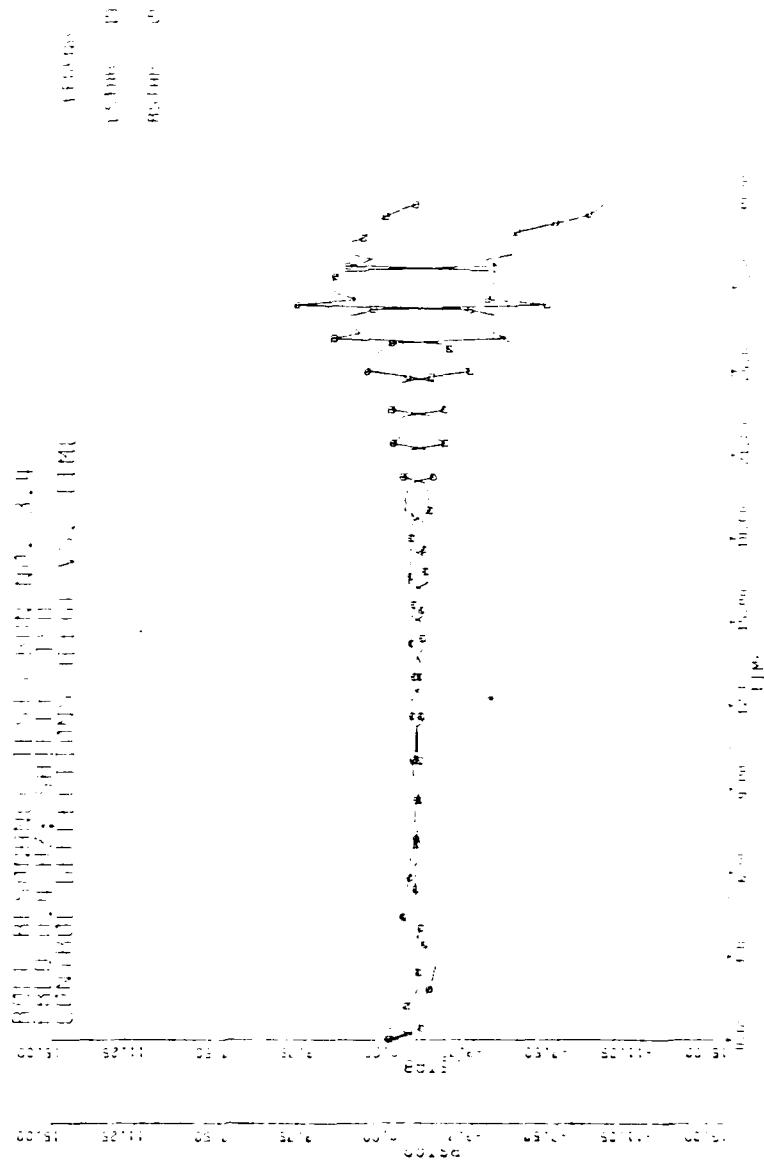


Figure A.20 CSMP Data (Controls) - KROLLF = 0.1.

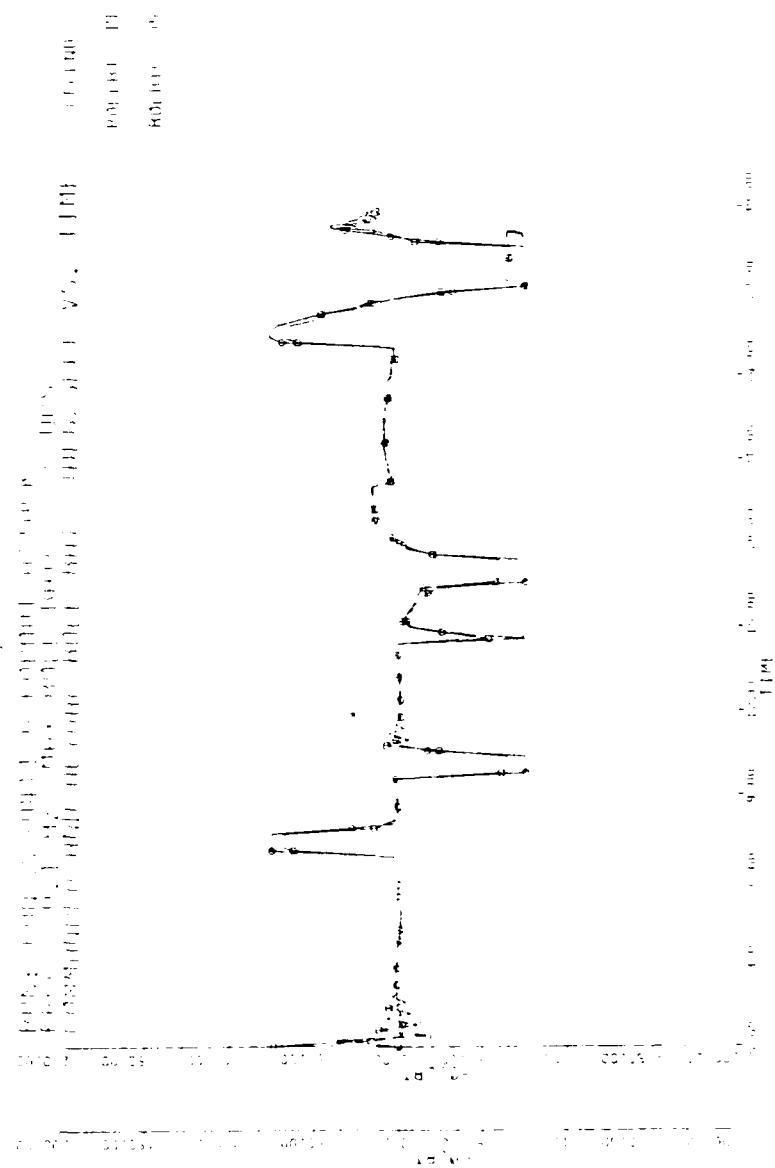
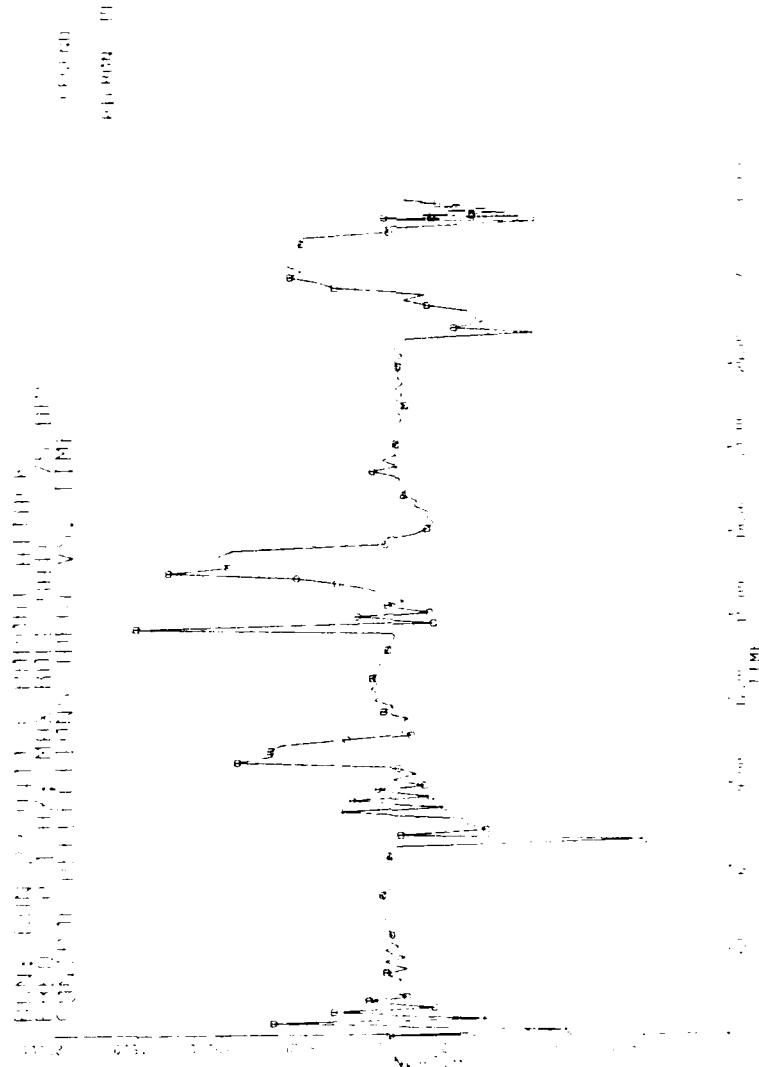


Figure A.21 CSMP Data (Roll Rate) - KROLLP = 0.5.



**Figure A.22 CSMP Data (Controls) - Krollr = 0.5.**

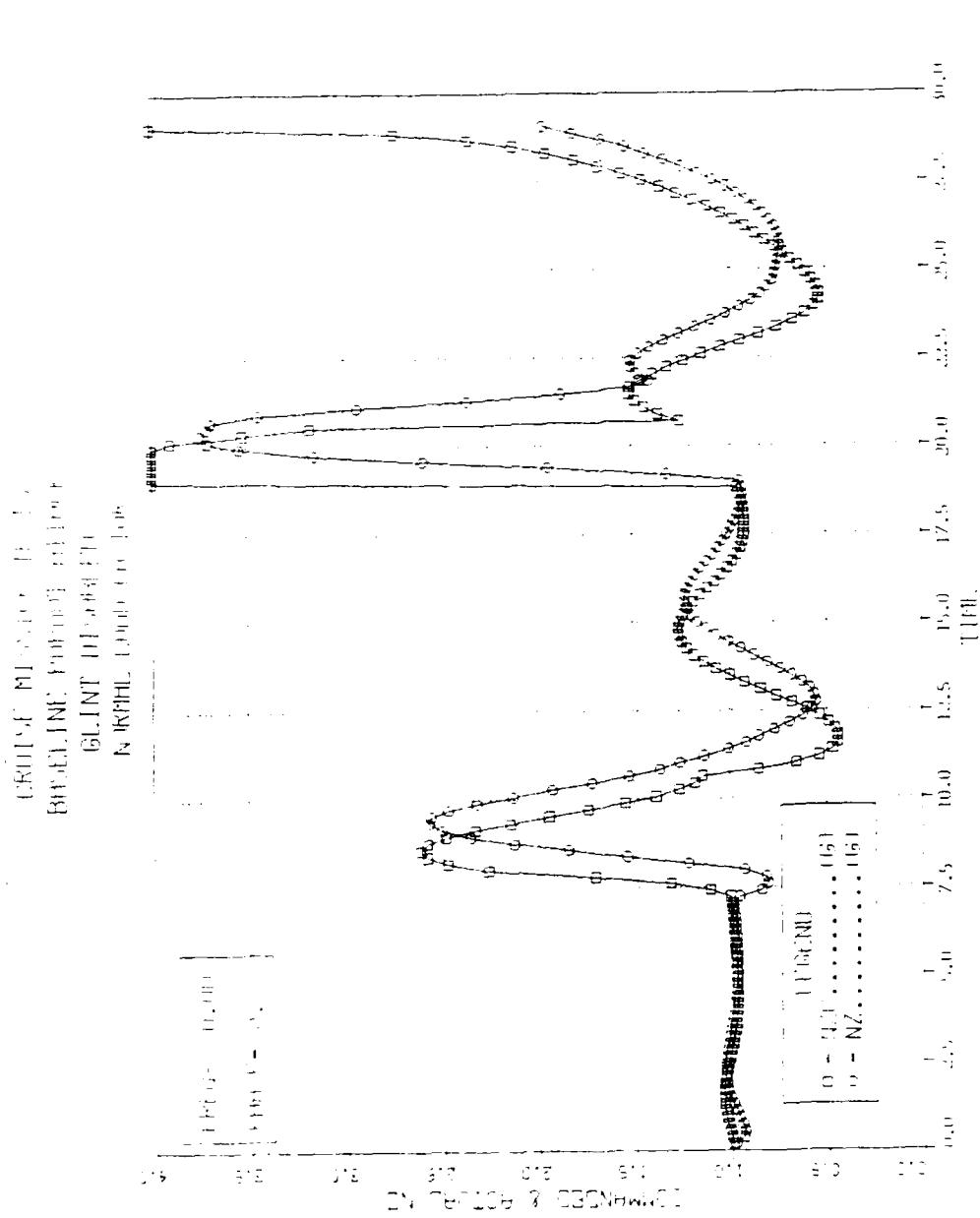


Figure A.23 Baseline - no FCM or GLINT - Load Factor.

CRUISE MISSILE TEST  
BRIEFLINE PERTURBATION  
GLINT (11.0431.0)  
ROLL RATE CONTROL

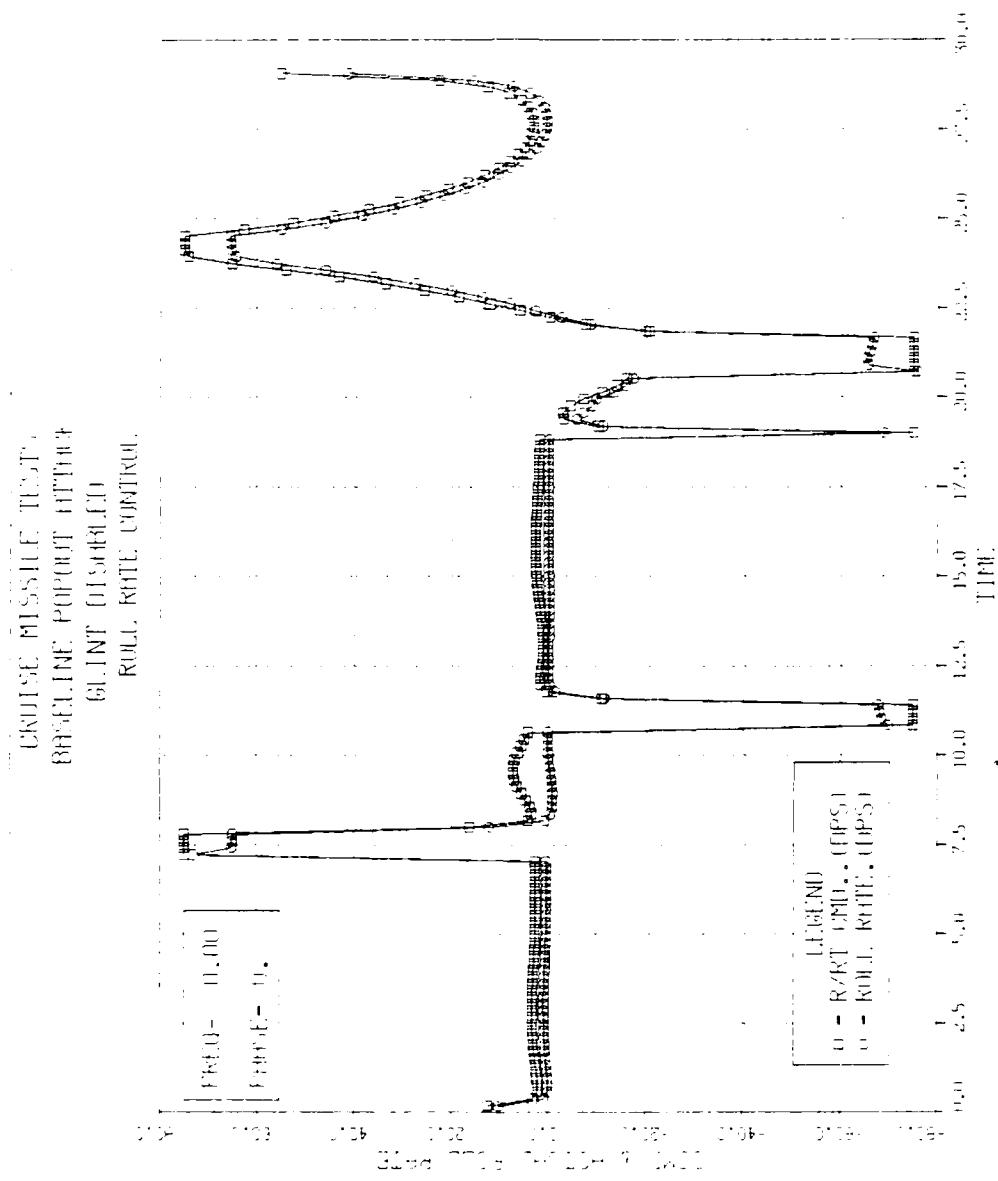


Figure A.24 Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Roll Rate.

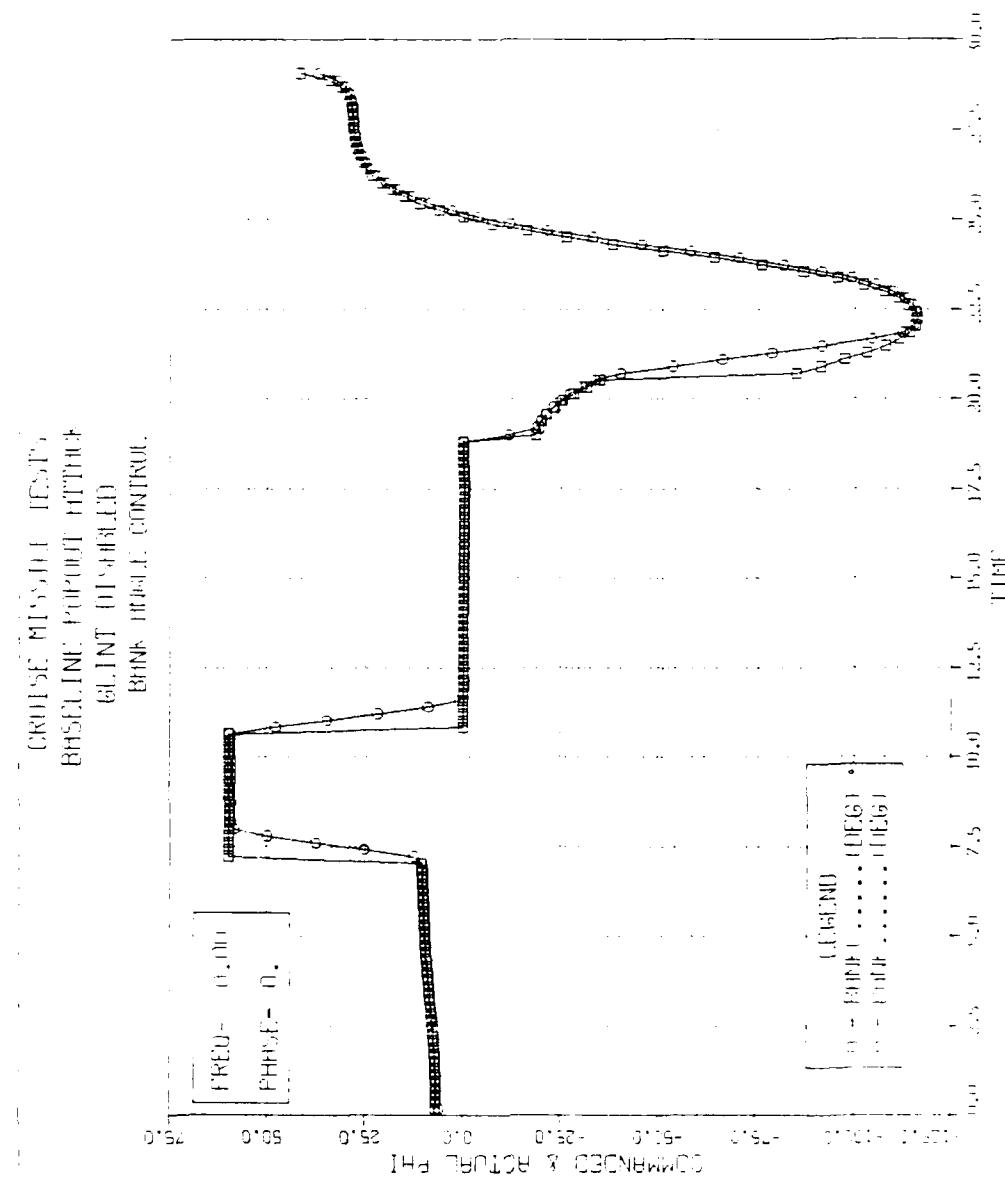


Figure A.25 Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Bank.

Initial Position: 1000  
Pic Time: 0.0000000000000000  
Lat: 100.00000000000000  
Long: 100.00000000000000

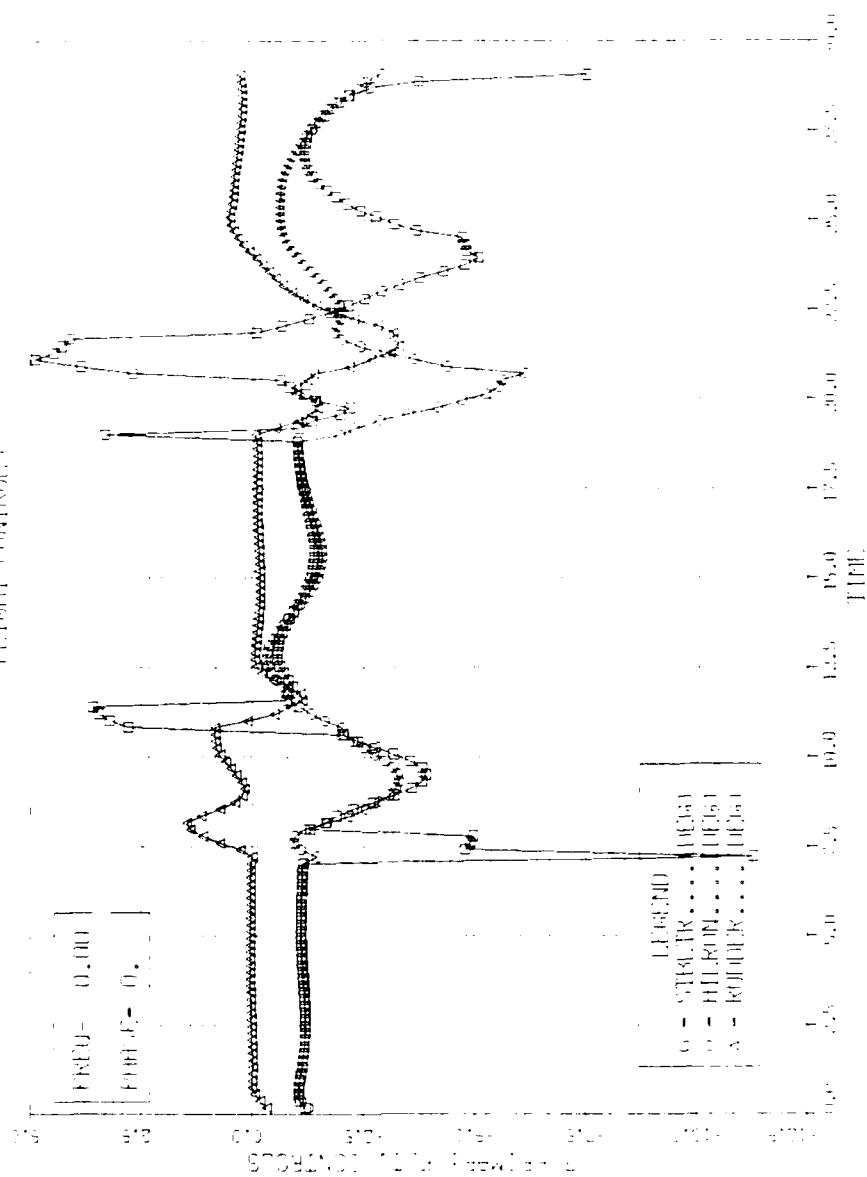


Figure A.26 Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Controls.

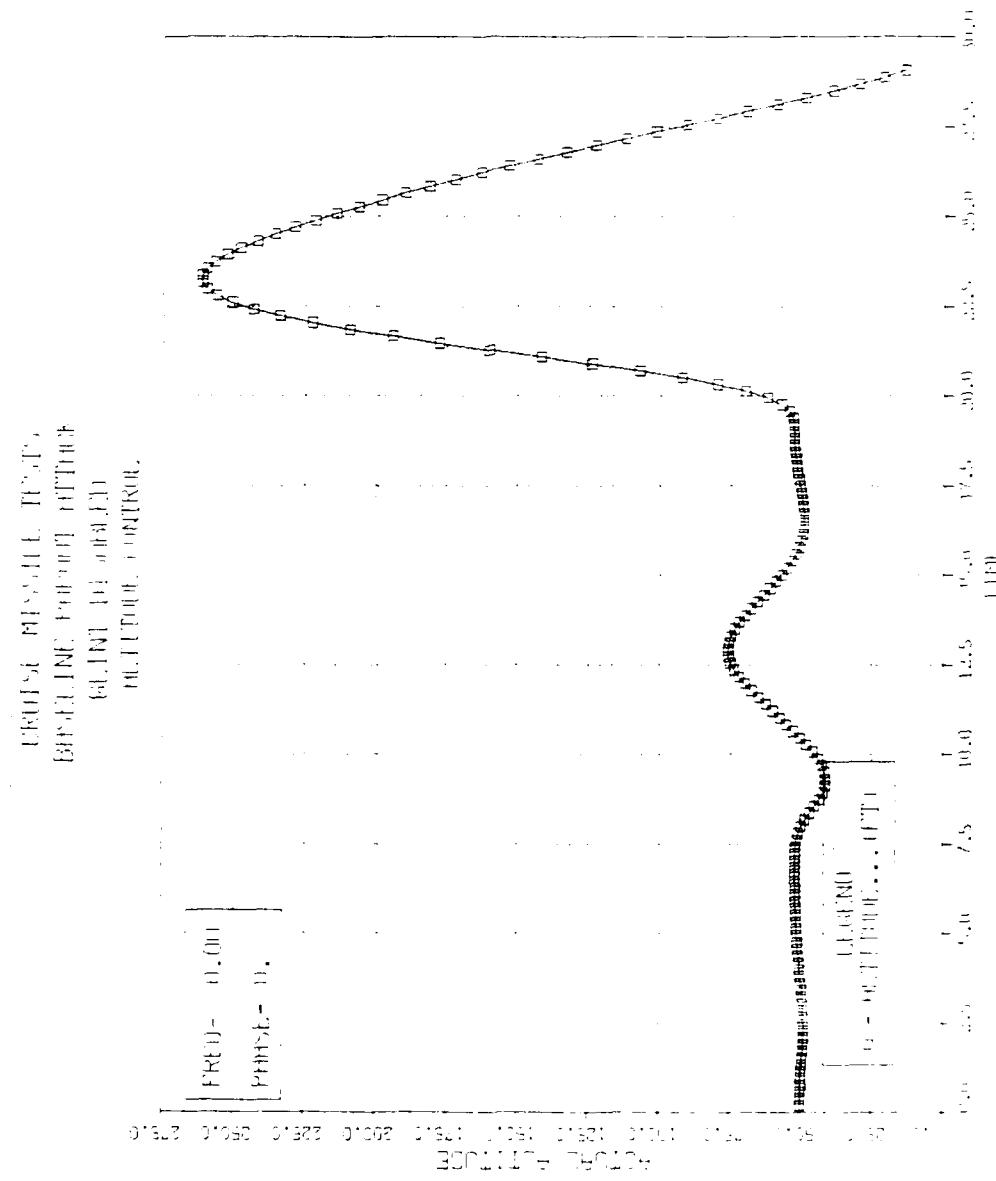


Figure A.27 Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Altitude.

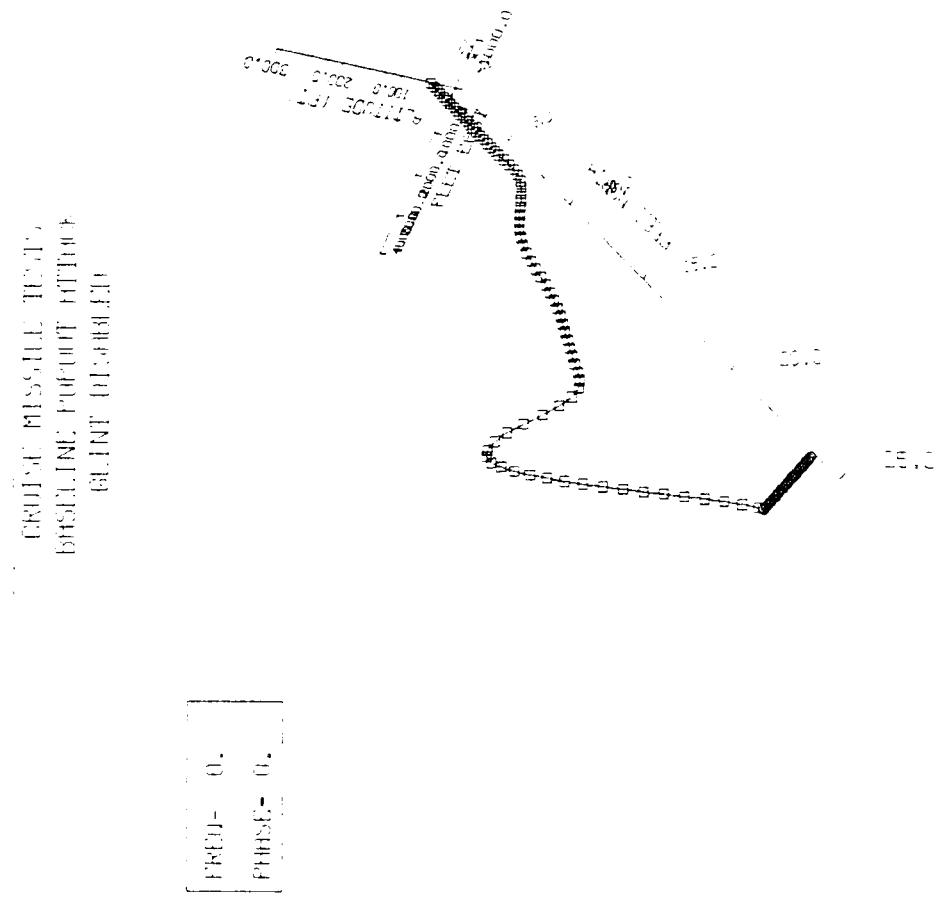


Figure A.28 Baseline - no ECM or GLINT - Geo Plot.

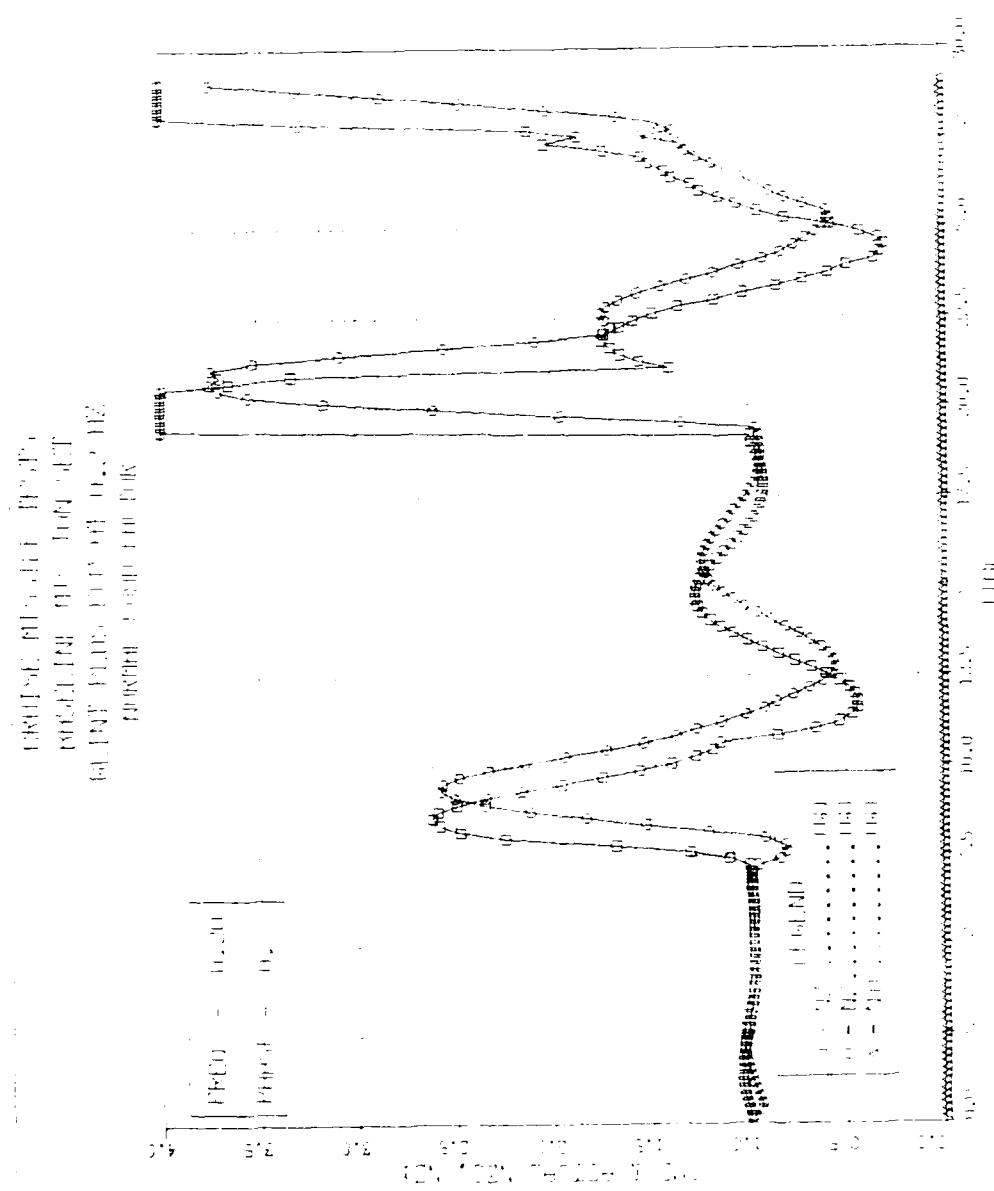


Figure A.29 Baseline with GLINT S ECM - Load Factor.

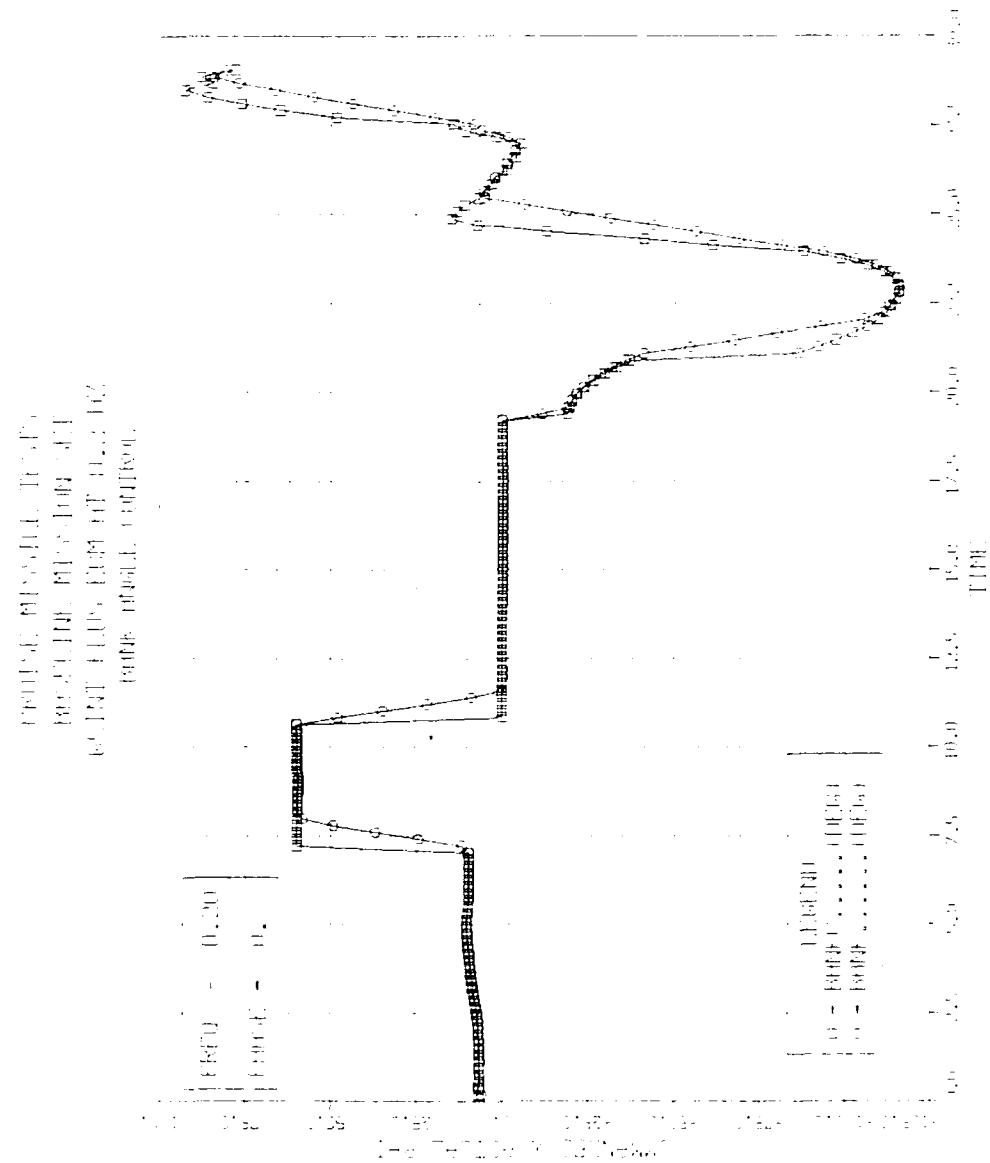


Figure A.30 Easeline with GLINT & ECM - Bank.

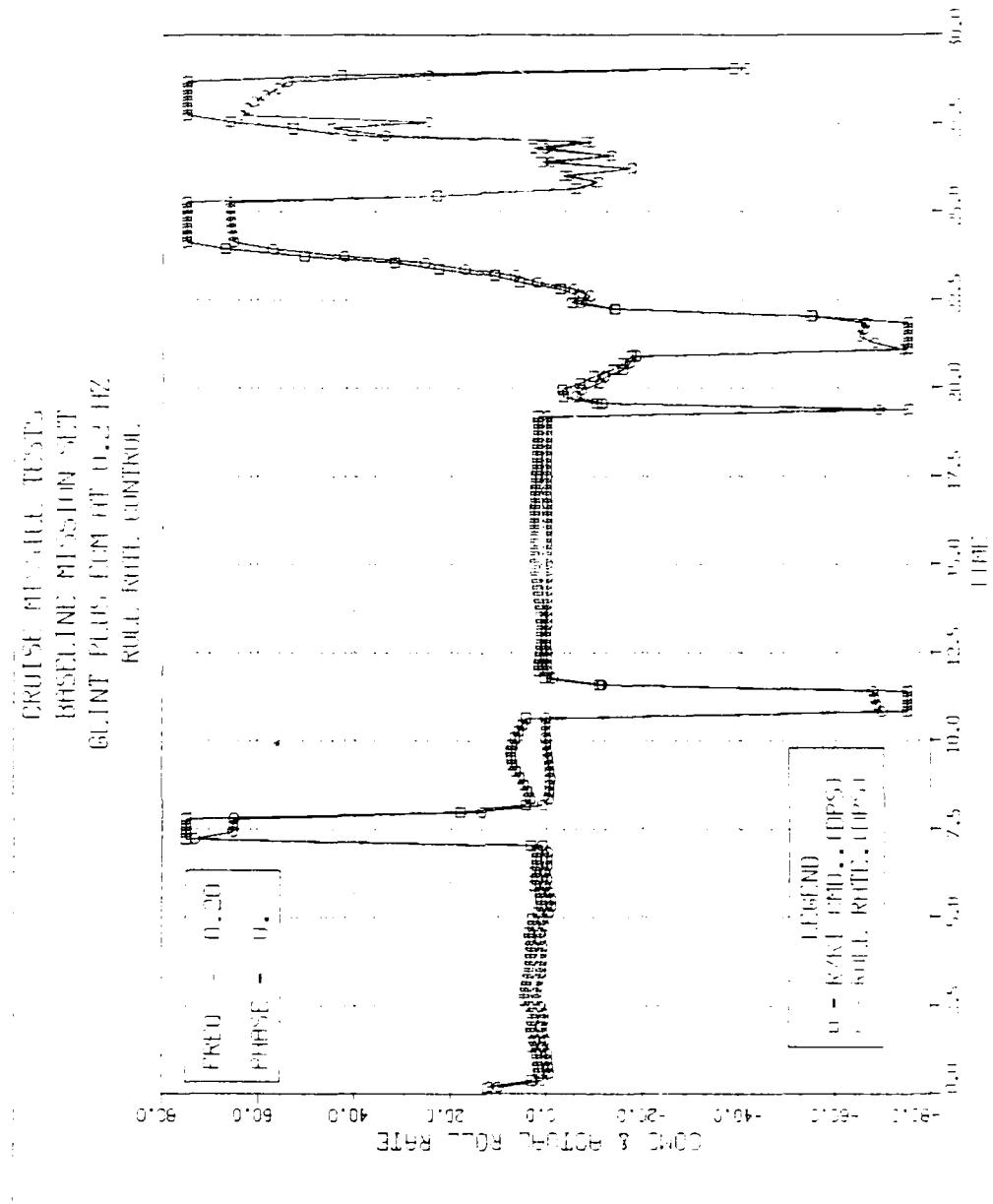


Figure A.31 Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Roll Rate.

CROSS-MISSION TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
FLIGHT CONTROLS

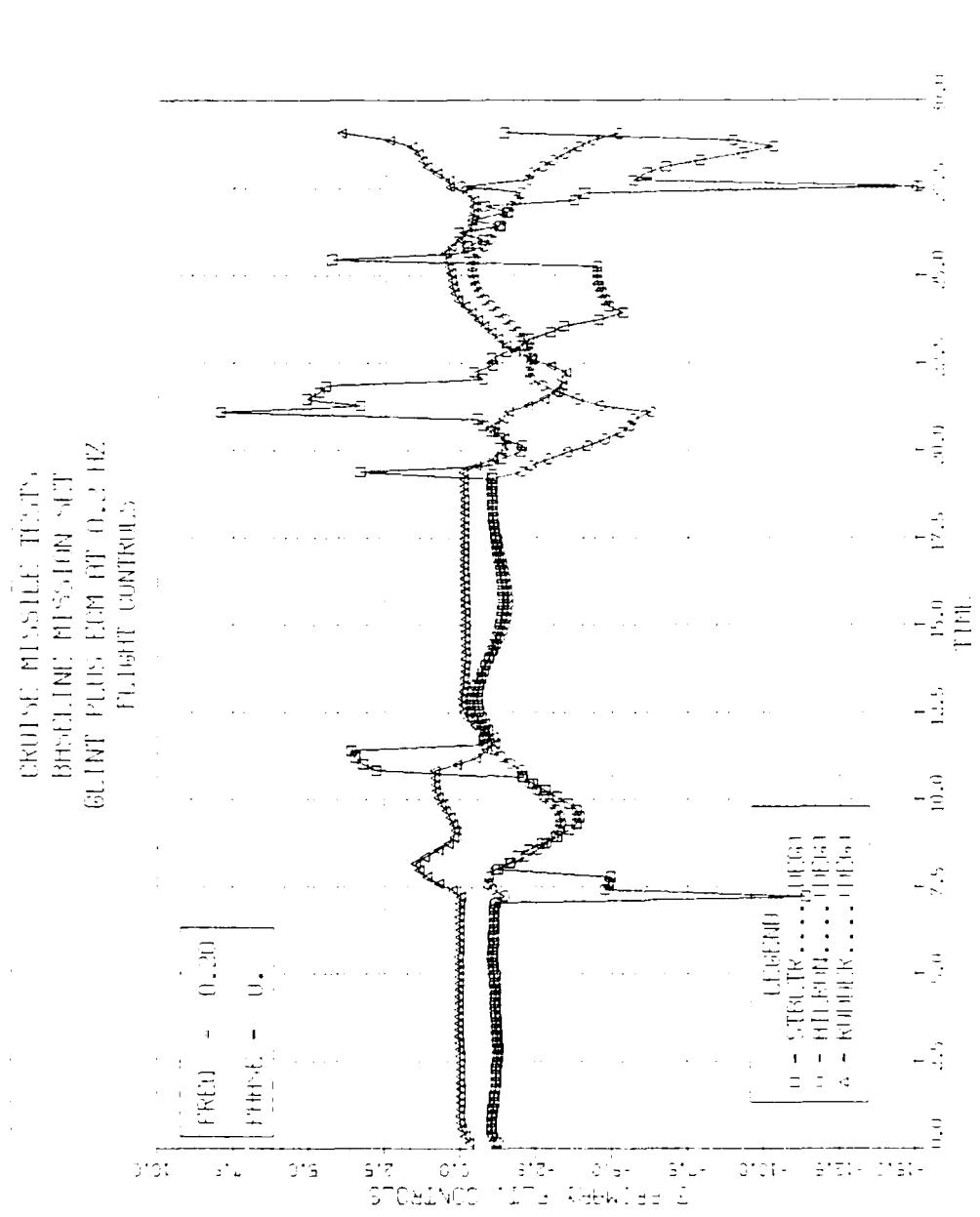


Figure A.32 Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Controls.

PROSES PENGARUH RUMAH  
GLINT PLUS, FREQ OF 0.2 HZ  
FIG 8.6A WILHELMUS

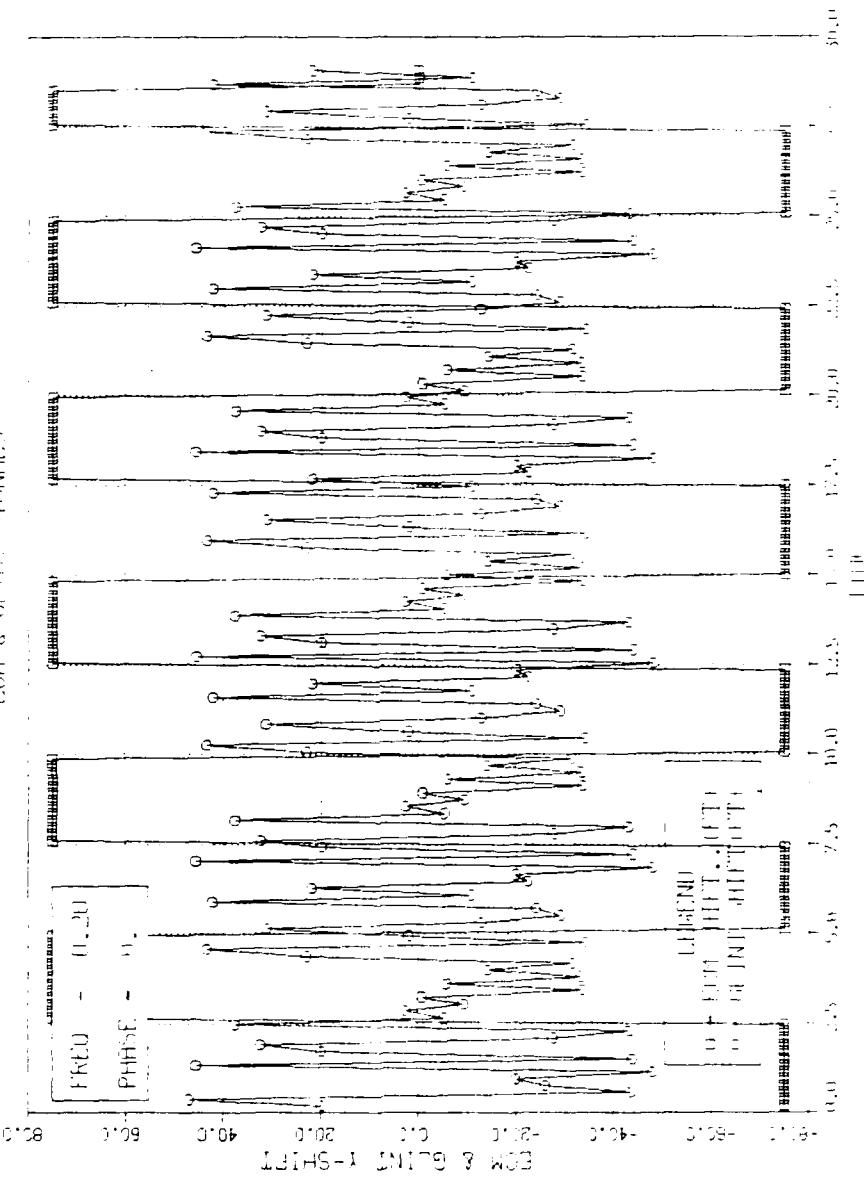


Figure A.33 Baseline with GLINT & ECM - ECM & GLINT.

CRUISE MissILE TEST  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.1 Hz  
ALTITUDE CONTROL

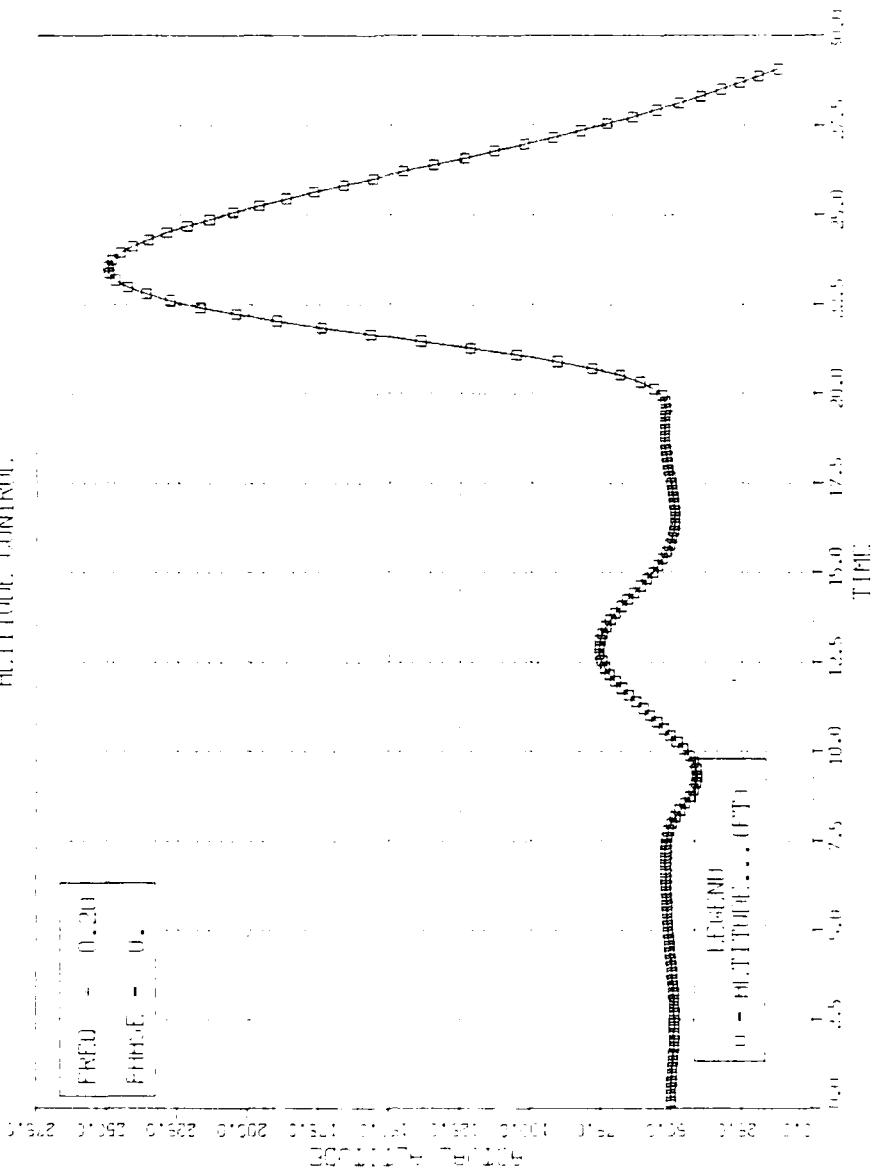


Figure A.34 Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Altitude.

CRUISE MISSION REPORT  
BASELINE EMISSION SETT  
GLINT PLUS FRT at 0.2 Hz  
GEOMAGNETIC TRUTH

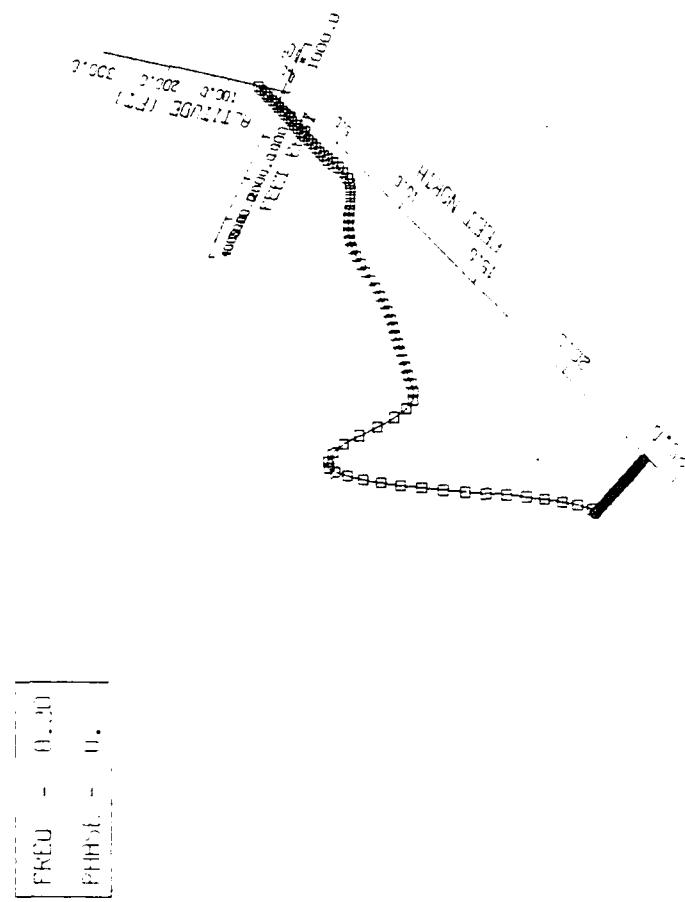


Figure A.35 Baseline with GLINT & ECM - Geo Plot.

## BASELINE SCAN RESULTS

### MISS DISTANCES

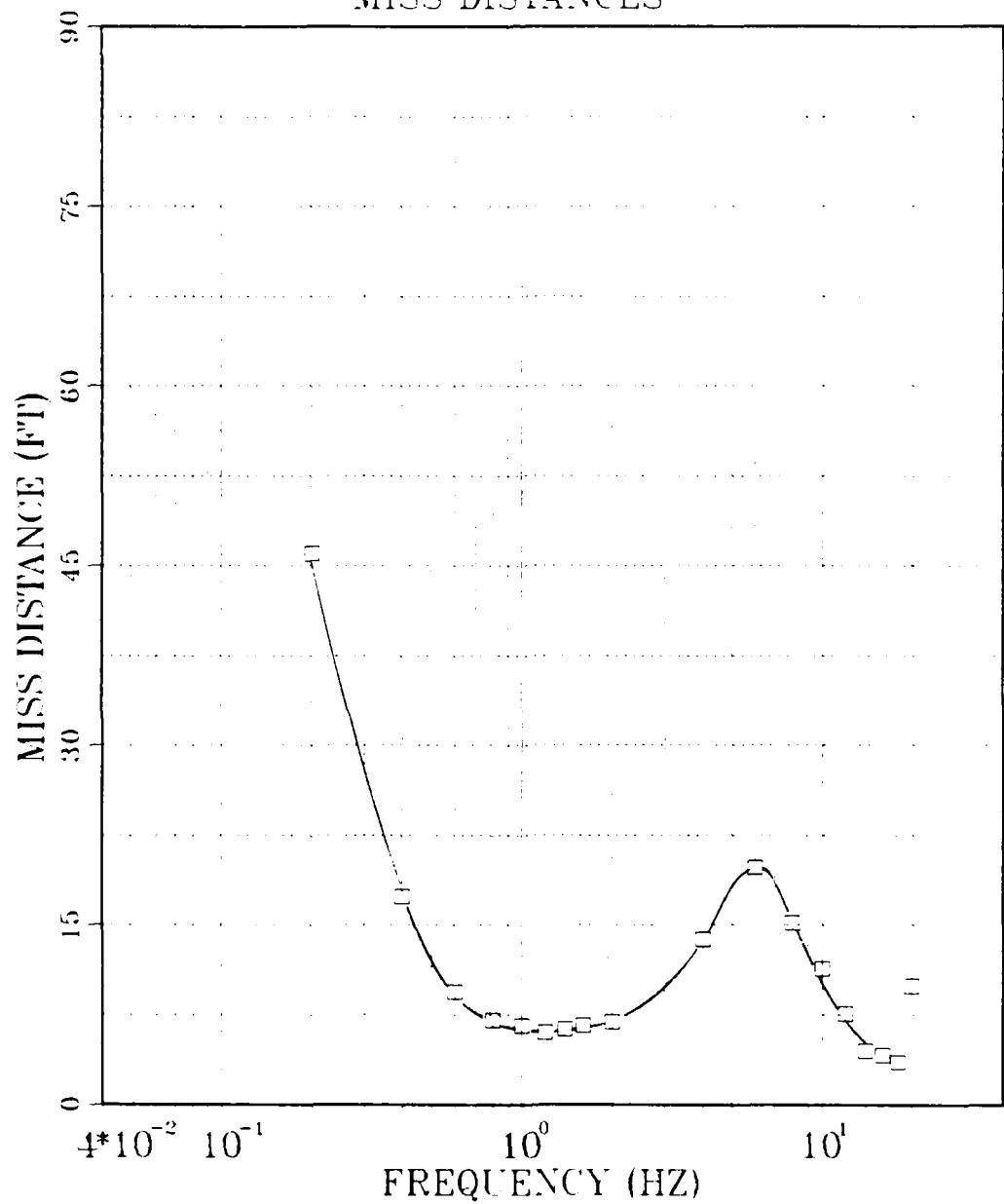


Figure A.36 Mean Miss Distances - Baseline.

## CONFIGURATION II SCANS

### MISS DISTANCES

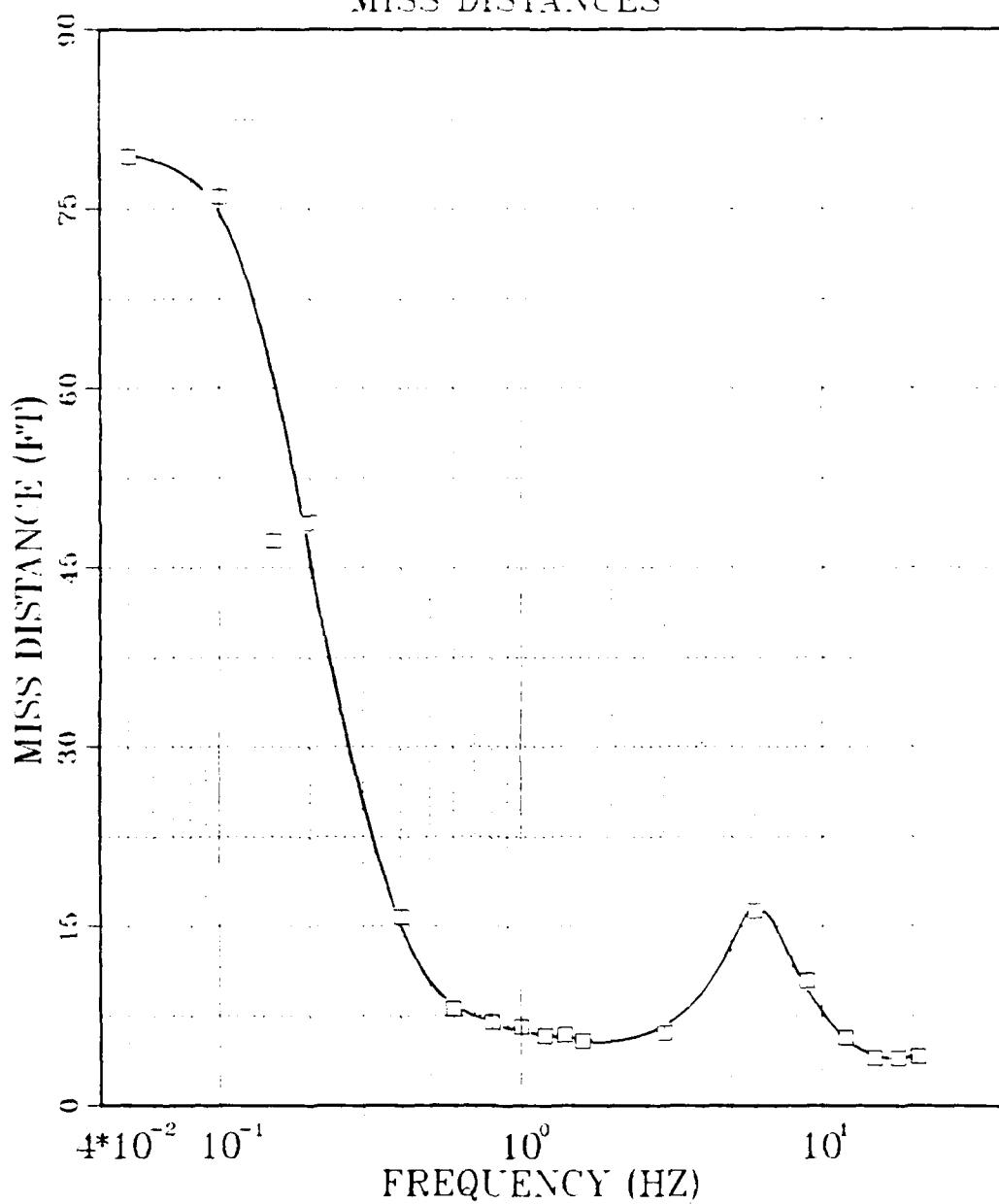


Figure A.37 Mean Miss Distances - Configuration II.

## CONFIGURATION III SCANS

### MISS DISTANCES

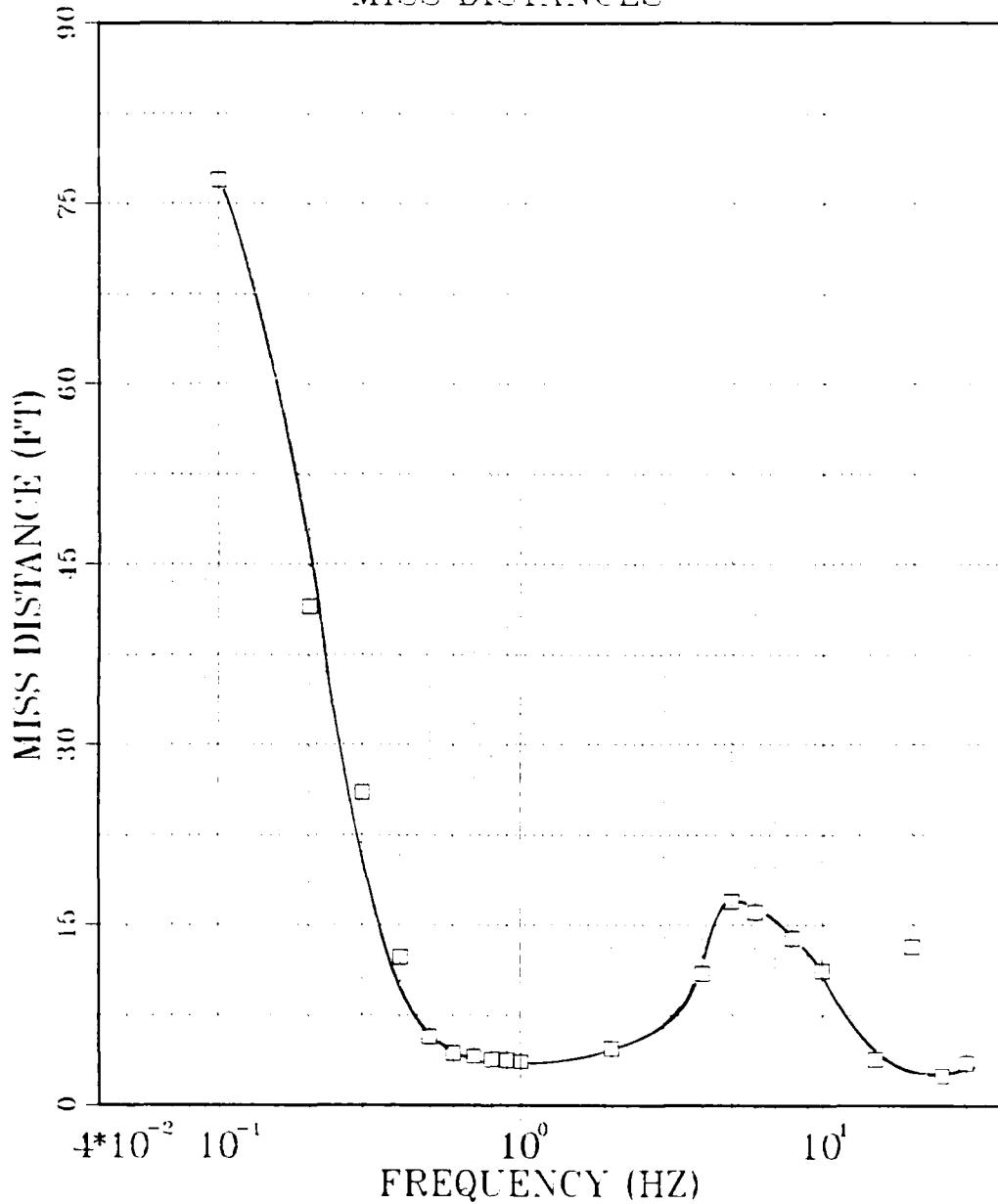


Figure A.38 Mean Miss Distances - Configuration III.

## CONFIGURATION IV SCANS

### MISS DISTANCES

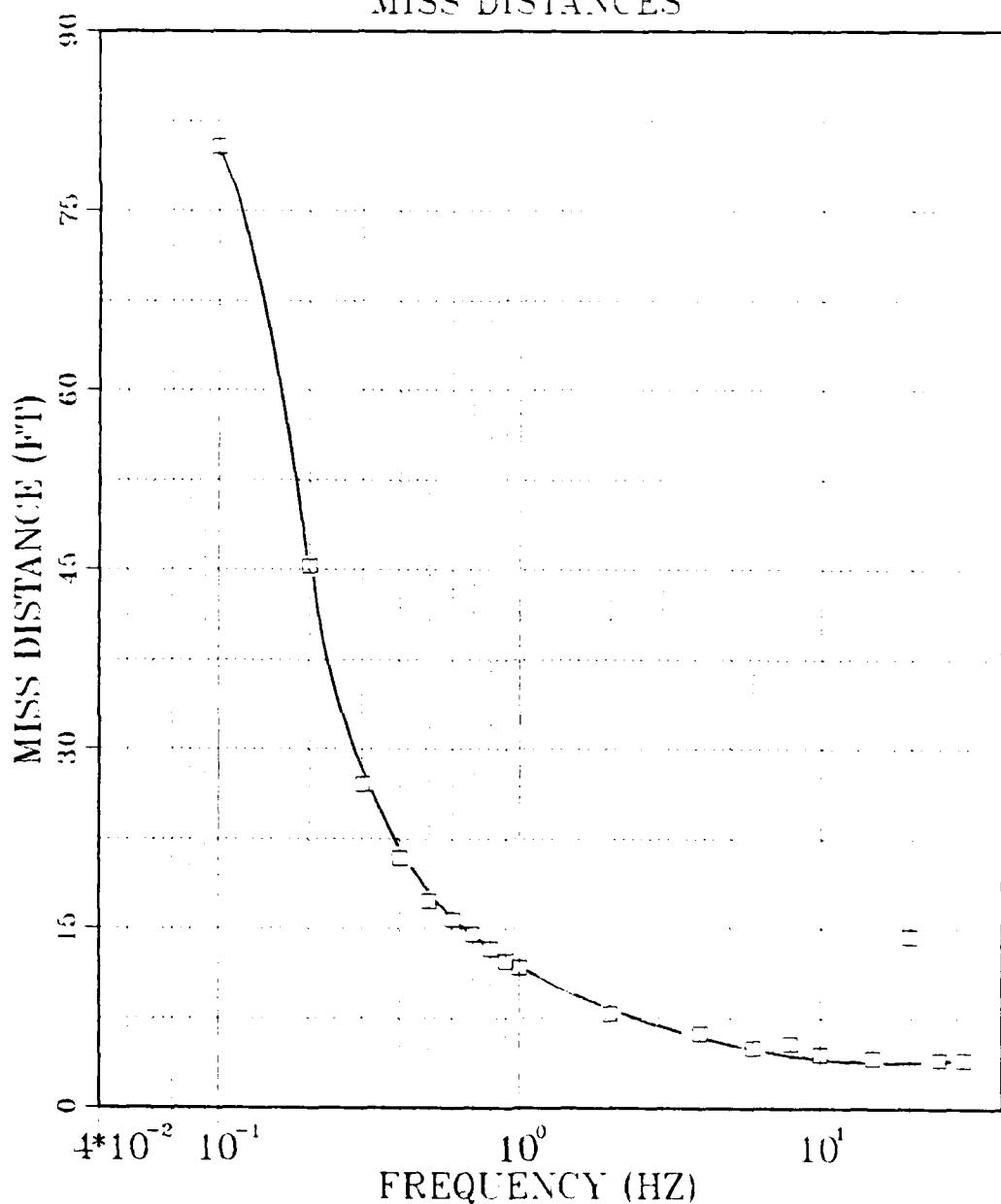


Figure A.39    Mean Miss Distances - Configuration IV.

# BASELINE SCAN RESULTS

## AUTOPILOT ERRORS

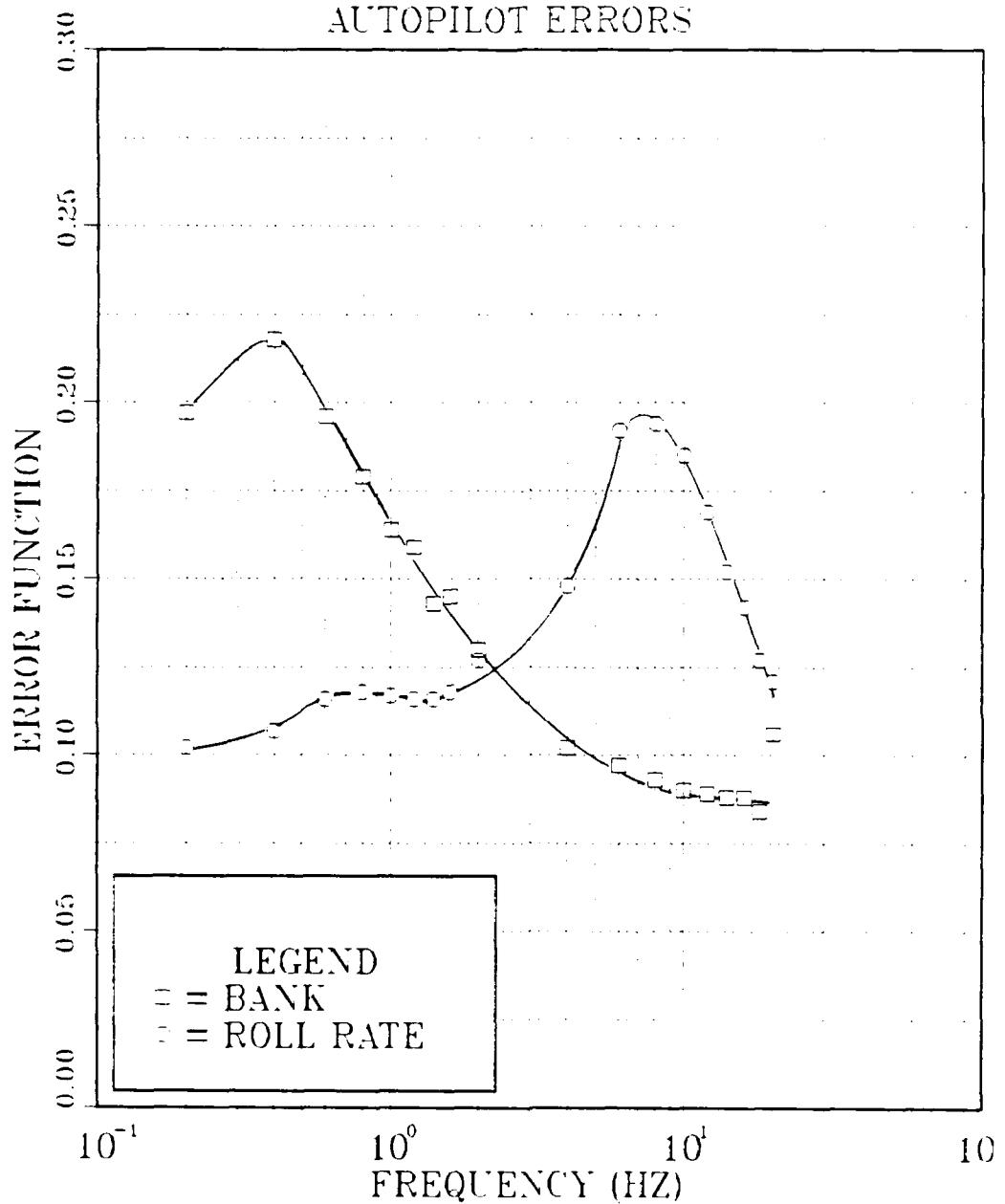


Figure A.40 Autopilot Errors - Baseline.

## CONFIGURATION II SCANS

### AUTOPILOT ERRORS

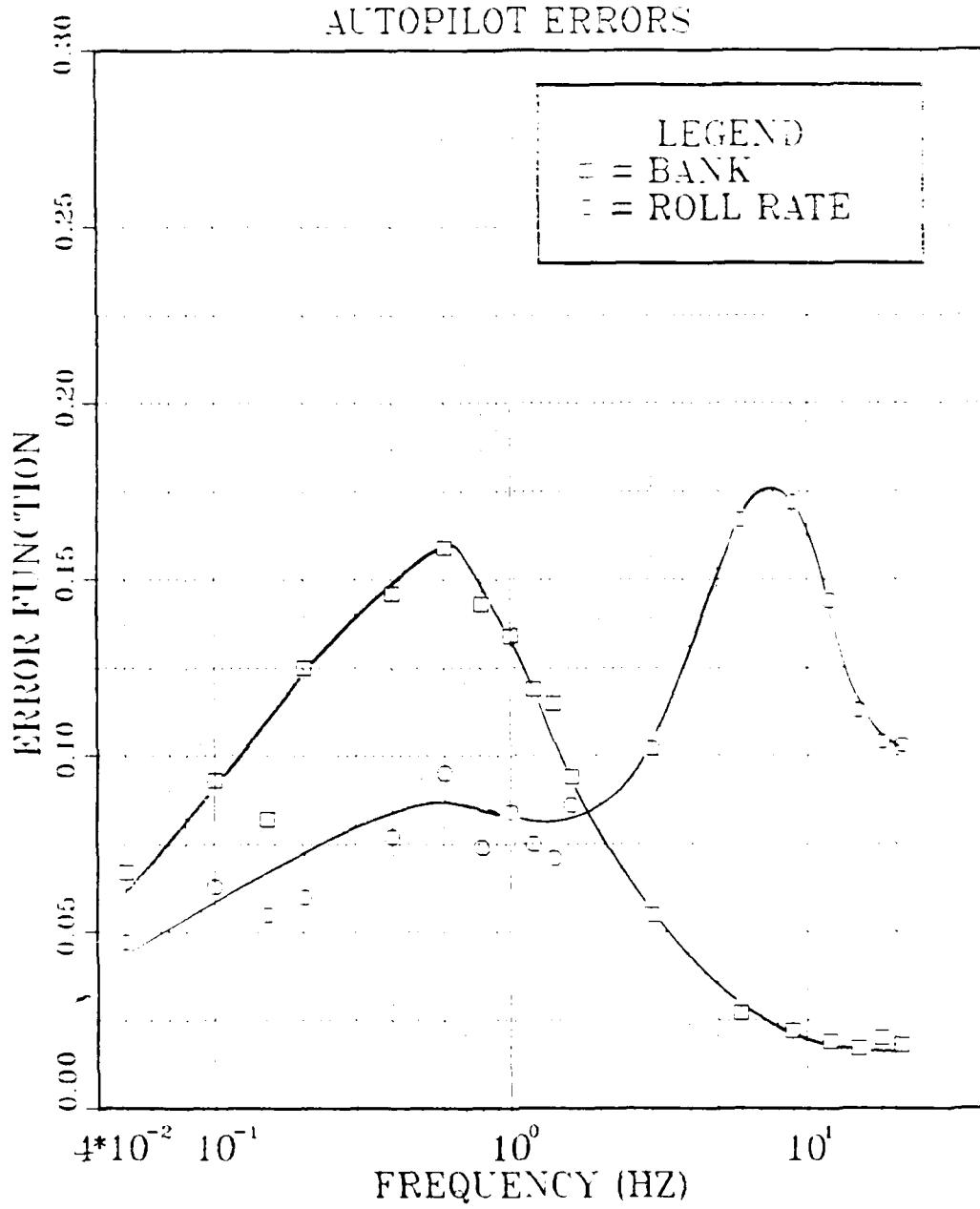


Figure A.41 Autopilot Errors - Configuration II.

## CONFIGURATION III SCANS

### AUTOPILOT ERRORS

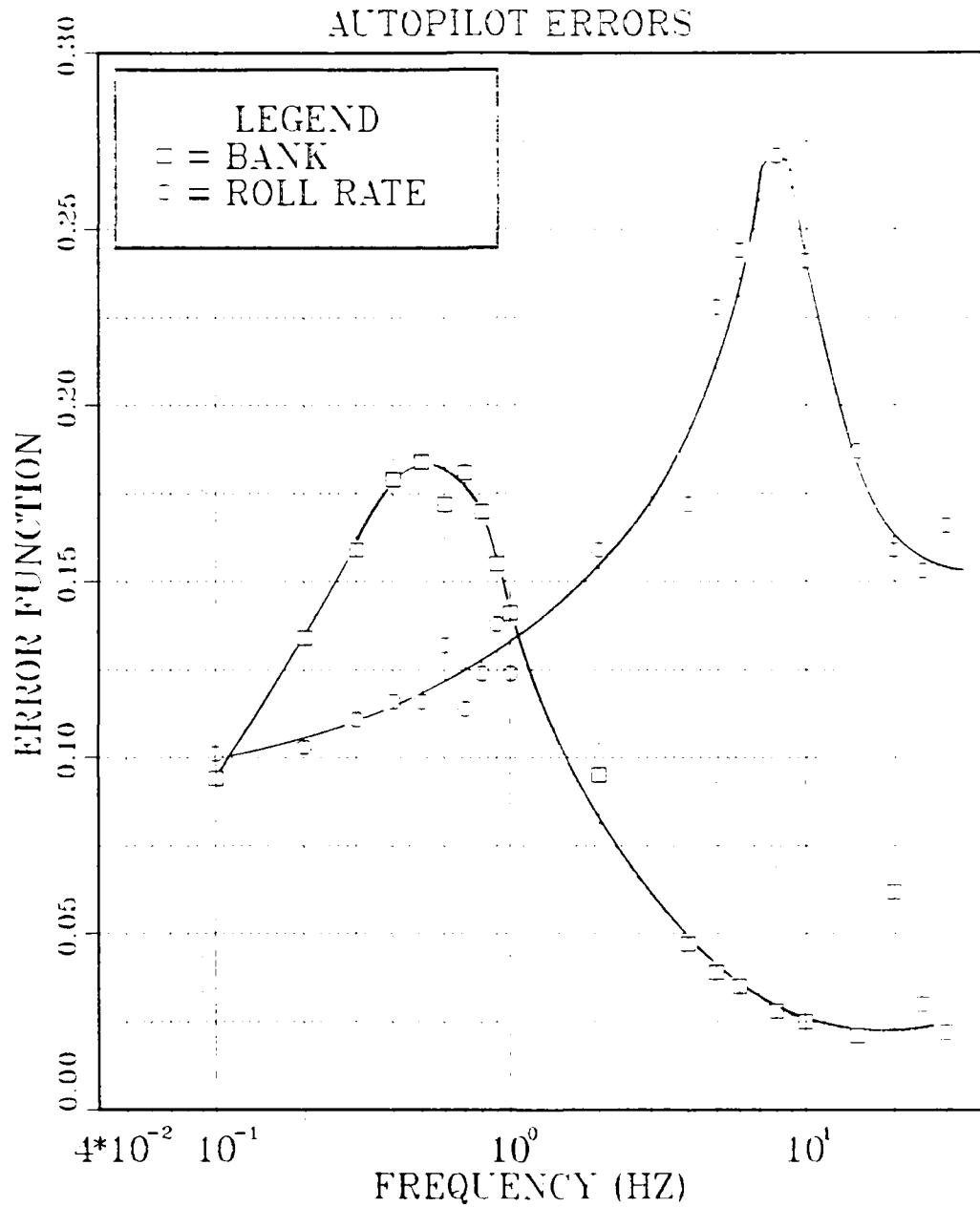


Figure A.42 Autopilot Errors - Configuration III.

## CONFIGURATION IV SCANS

### AUTOPILOT ERRORS

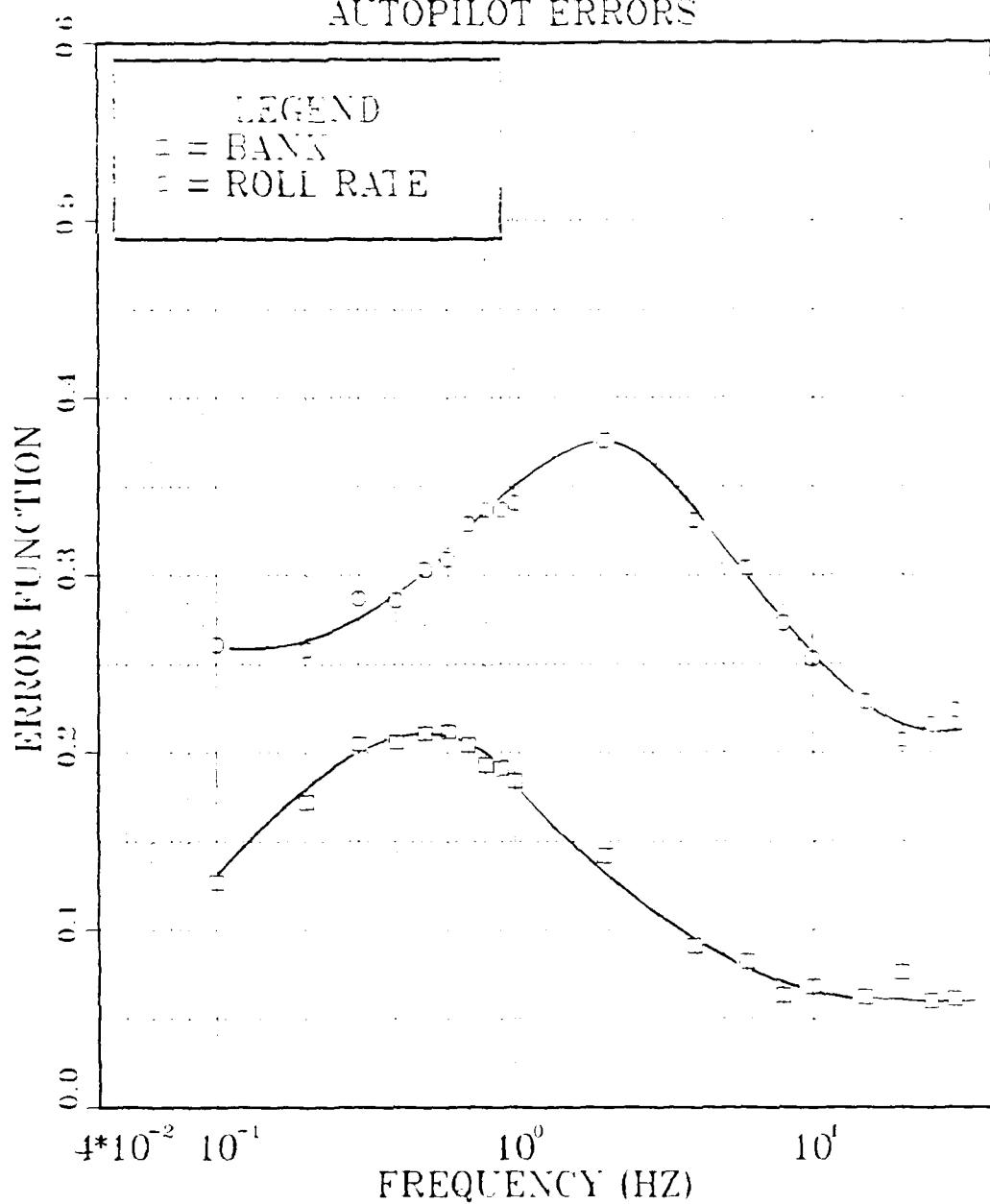


Figure A.43 Autopilot Errors - Configuration IV.

# BASELINE SCAN RESULTS

## TRACKING ERRORS

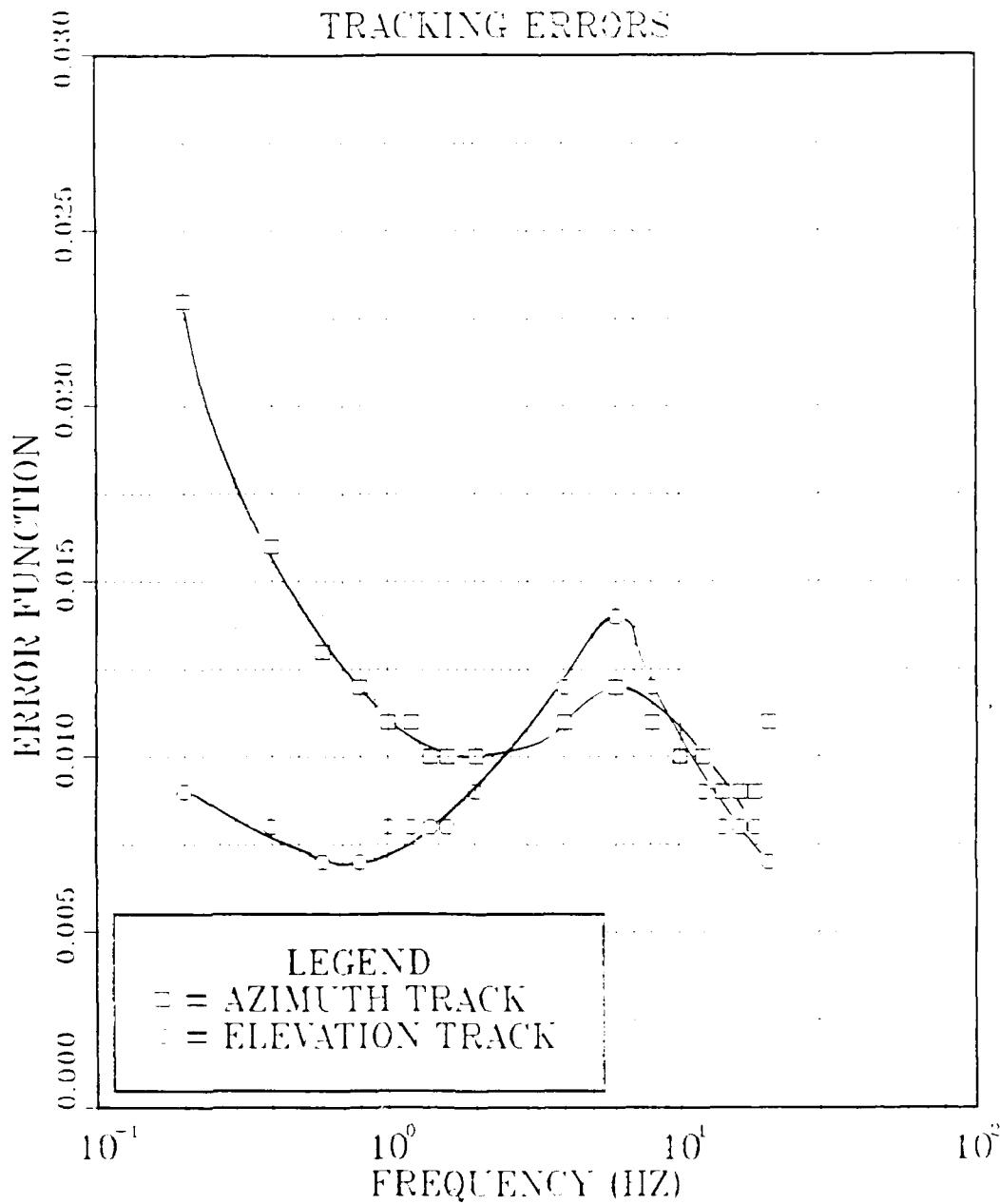


Figure A.44 Tracking Errors - Baseline.

## CONFIGURATION II SCANS

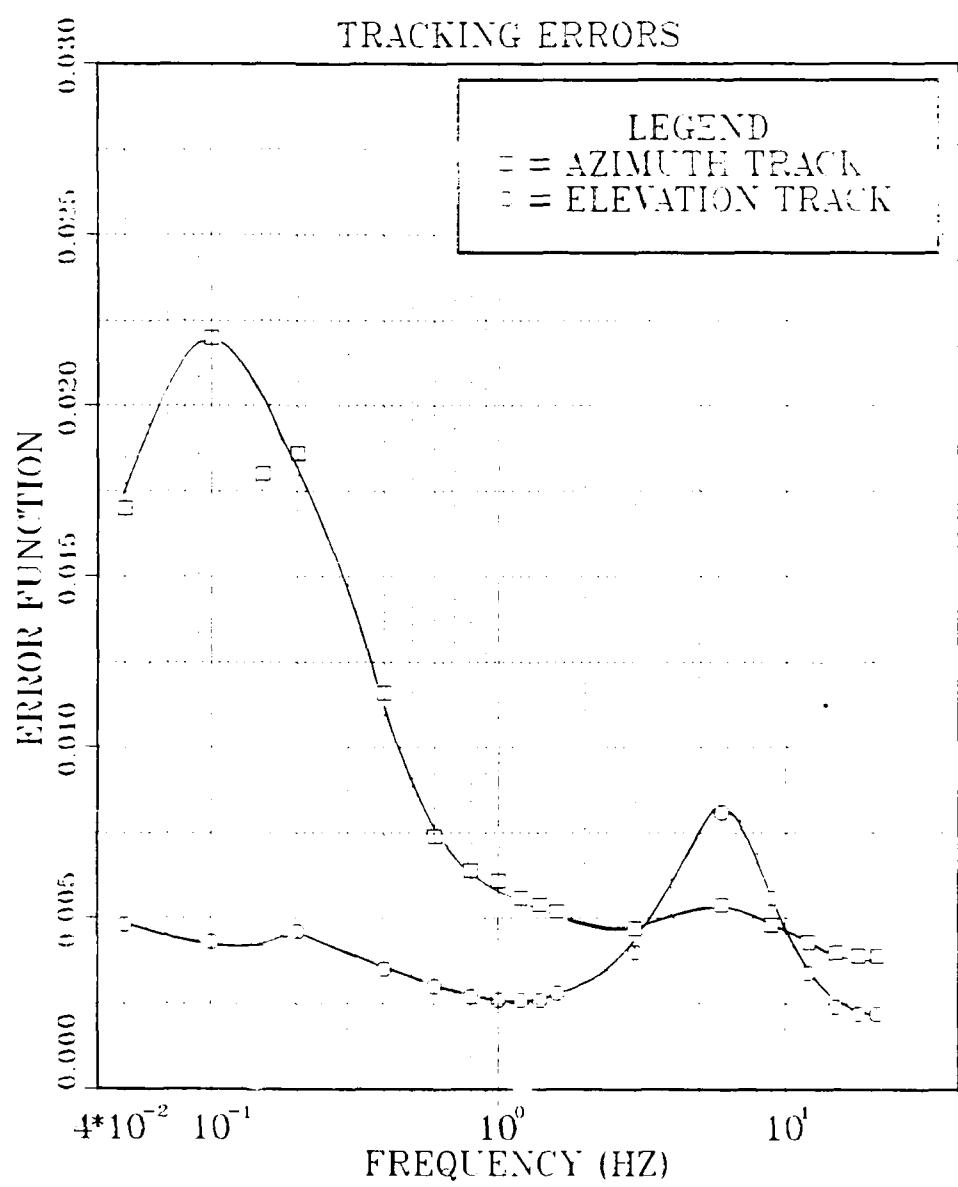


Figure A.45 Tracking Errors - Configuration II.

## CONFIGURATION III SCANS

### TRACKING ERRORS

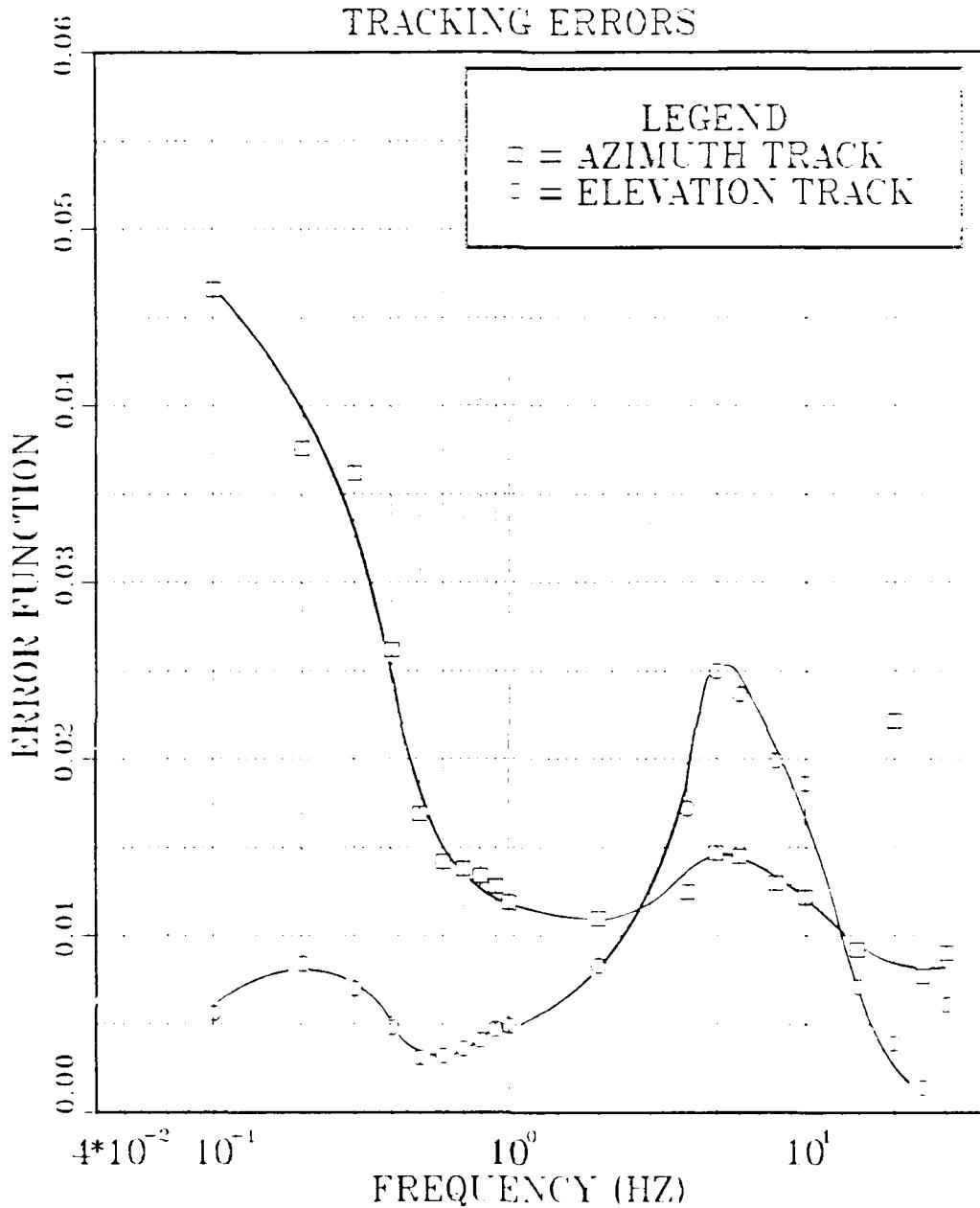


Figure A.46 Tracking Errors - Configuration III.

## CONFIGURATION IV SCANS

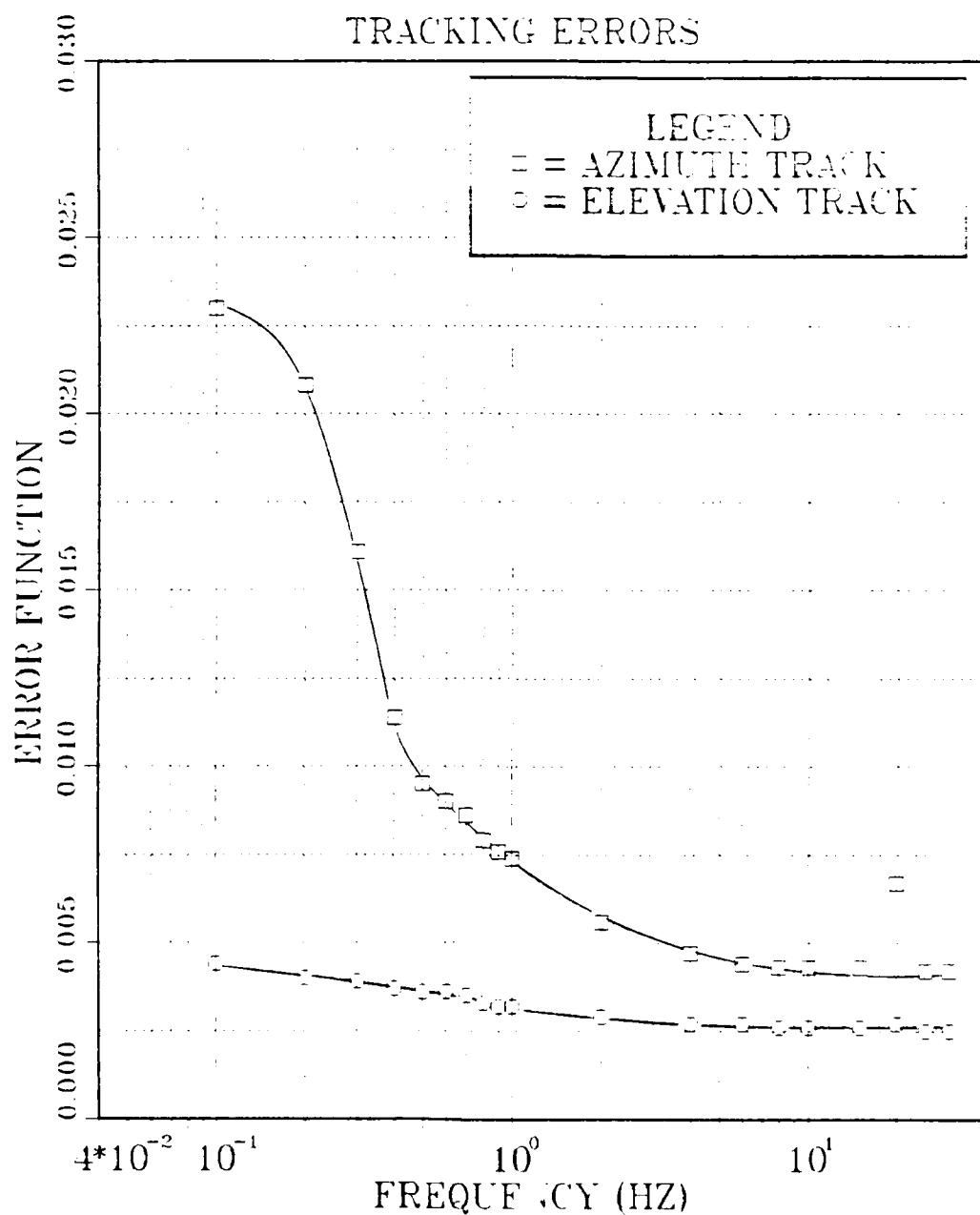


Figure A.47 Tracking Errors - Configuration IV.

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
 BASELINE PAYOUT HIT/MISS NO GAIN  
 0.0 FREQUENCY SCAN 0.01 to 100  
 BANK ANGLE CONTROL

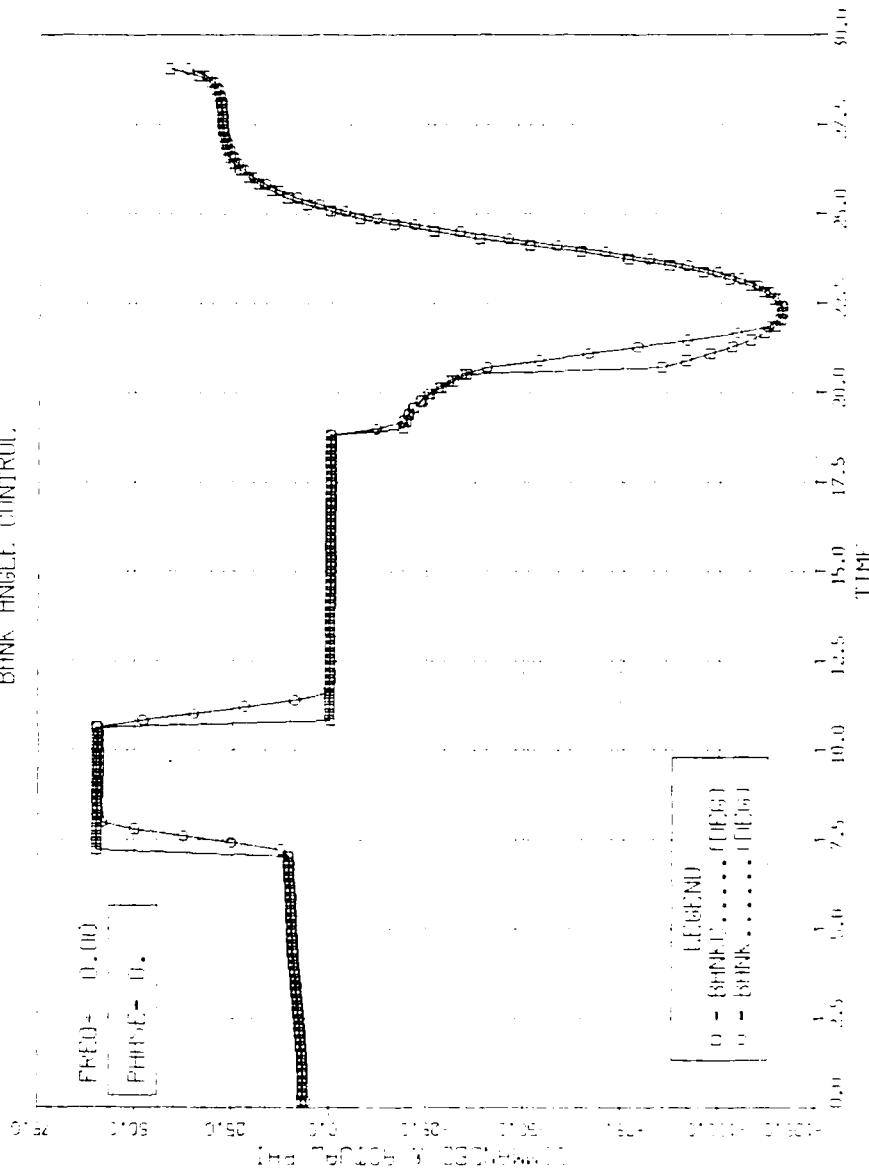


Figure A.48 Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.0 Hz - Bank.

GRAPH MISCUT TIME,  
Baseline Pout Thick No Gain  
1.0 FREQUENCY SCAN 0.2 1.6 Hz  
BINS Final output.

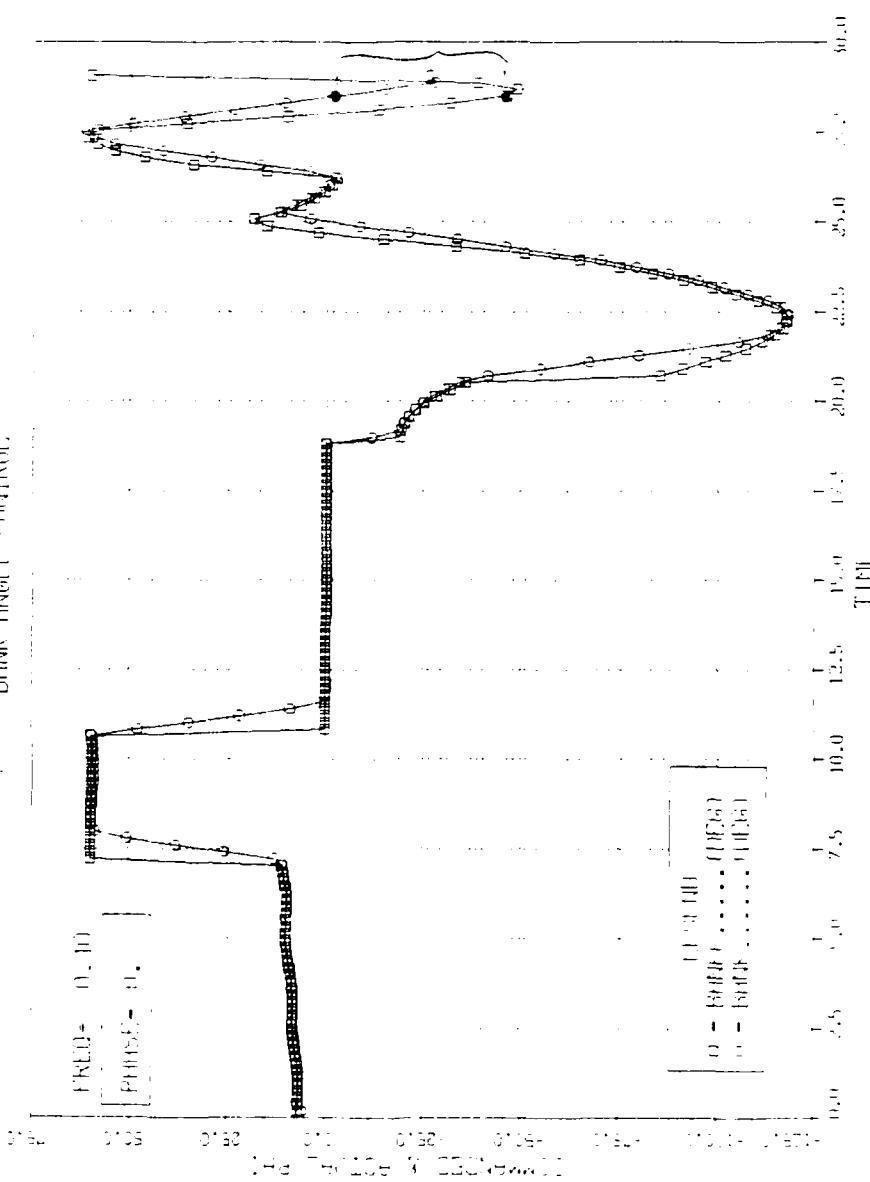


Figure A.49 Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.4 Hz - Bank.

CRUISE MISSILE TEST  
BASIC LINE PAYOUT RATIO NO. 61-NT  
HI-FREQUENCY STAB 0.0 90. Hz  
PULSE ANGLE CONTROL

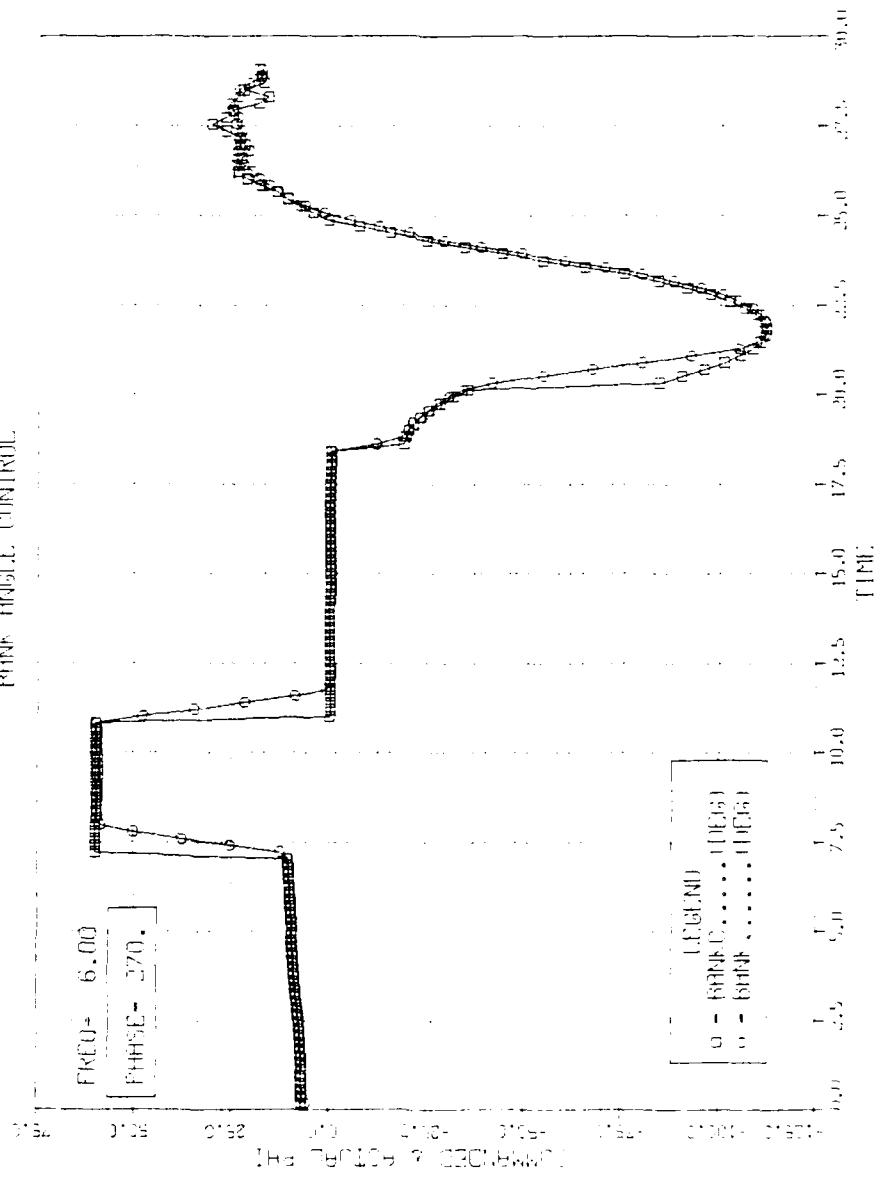


Figure A.50 Baseline/ECM Freq = 6.0 Hz - Bank.

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
 BASELINE POPOUT THRESHOLD NO. 61,NT  
 LO-FREQUENCY SCEN 0, & 1.6 Hz  
 ROLL RATE (DEGREES)

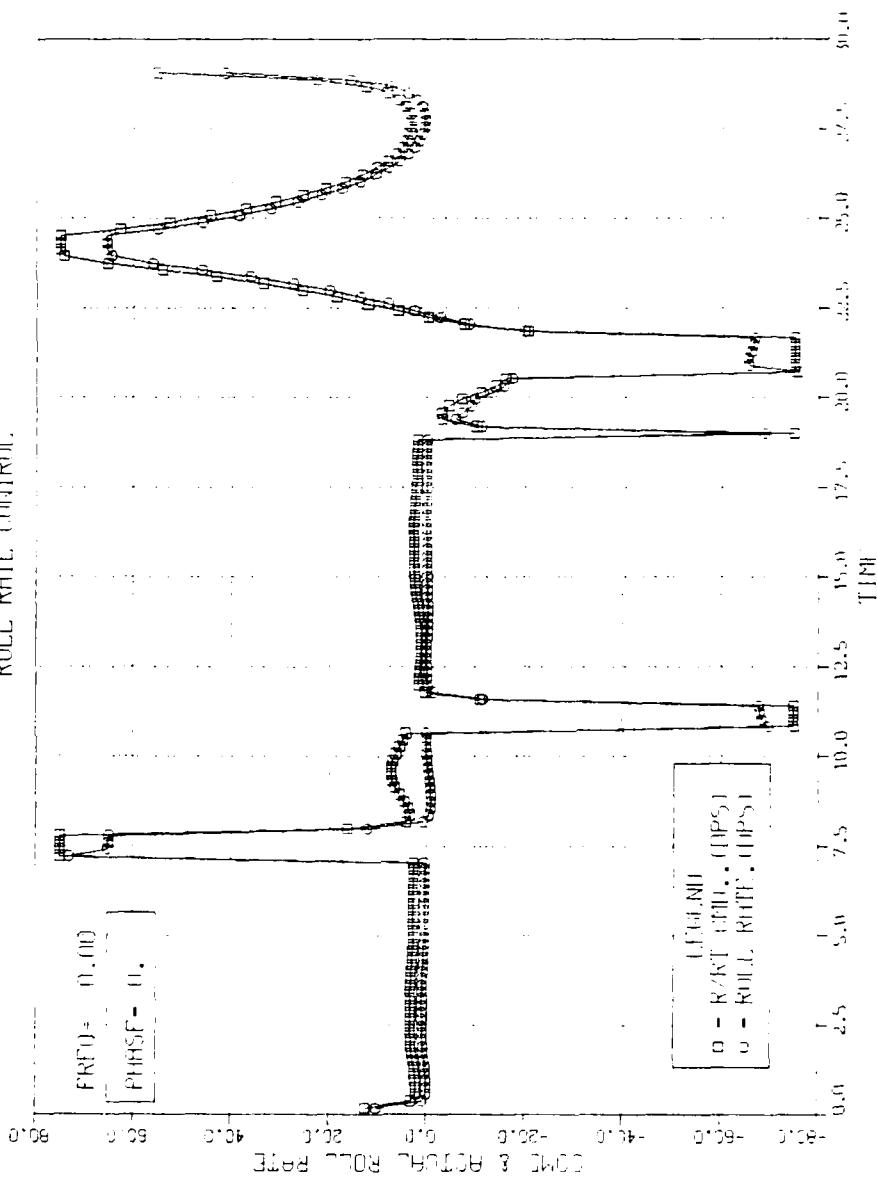


Figure A.51 Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.0 Hz - Roll Rate.

EX-130: MISSION TEST  
BASELINE PAYOUT HYPACK NO 611NT  
1.0 FREQUENCY SWING 0.2-1.0 Hz  
ROLL RATE CONTROL

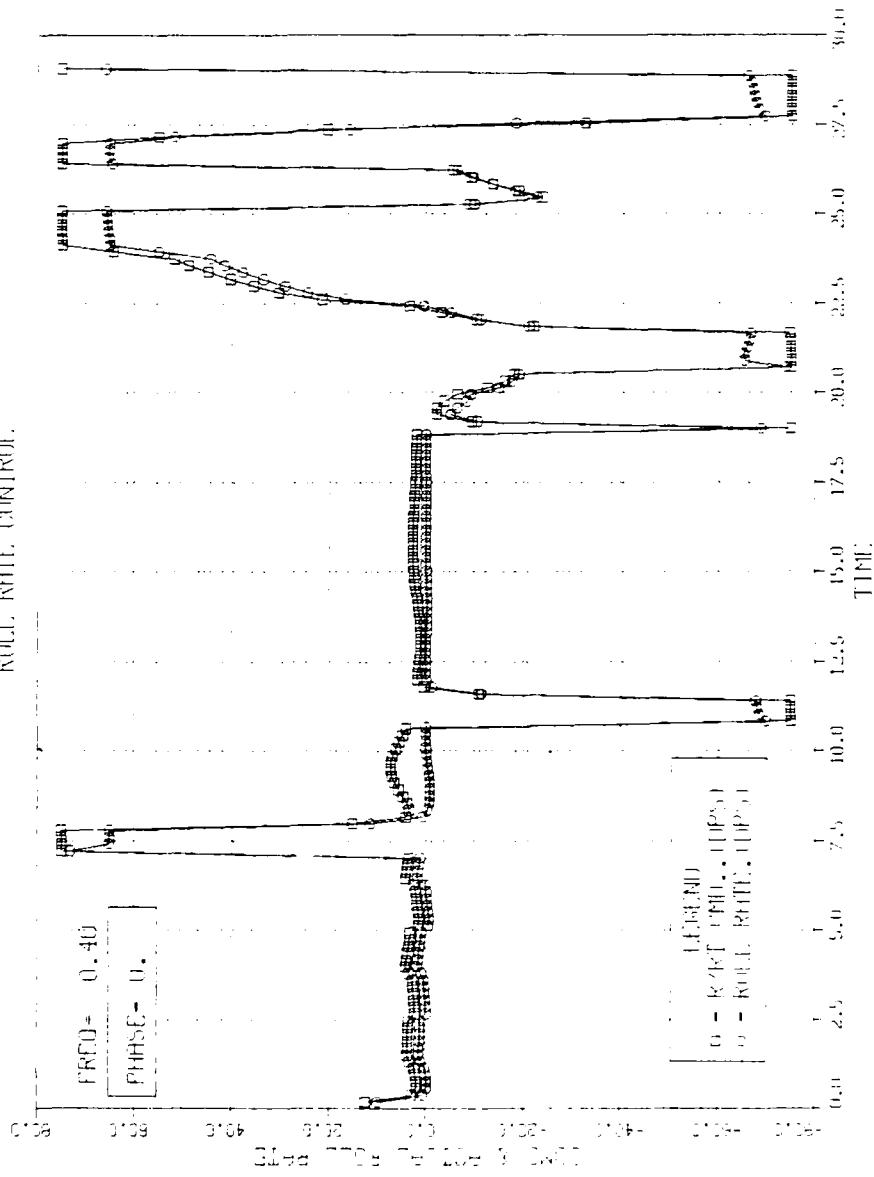


Figure A.52 Baseline/ECM Freq = 0.4 Hz - Roll Rate.

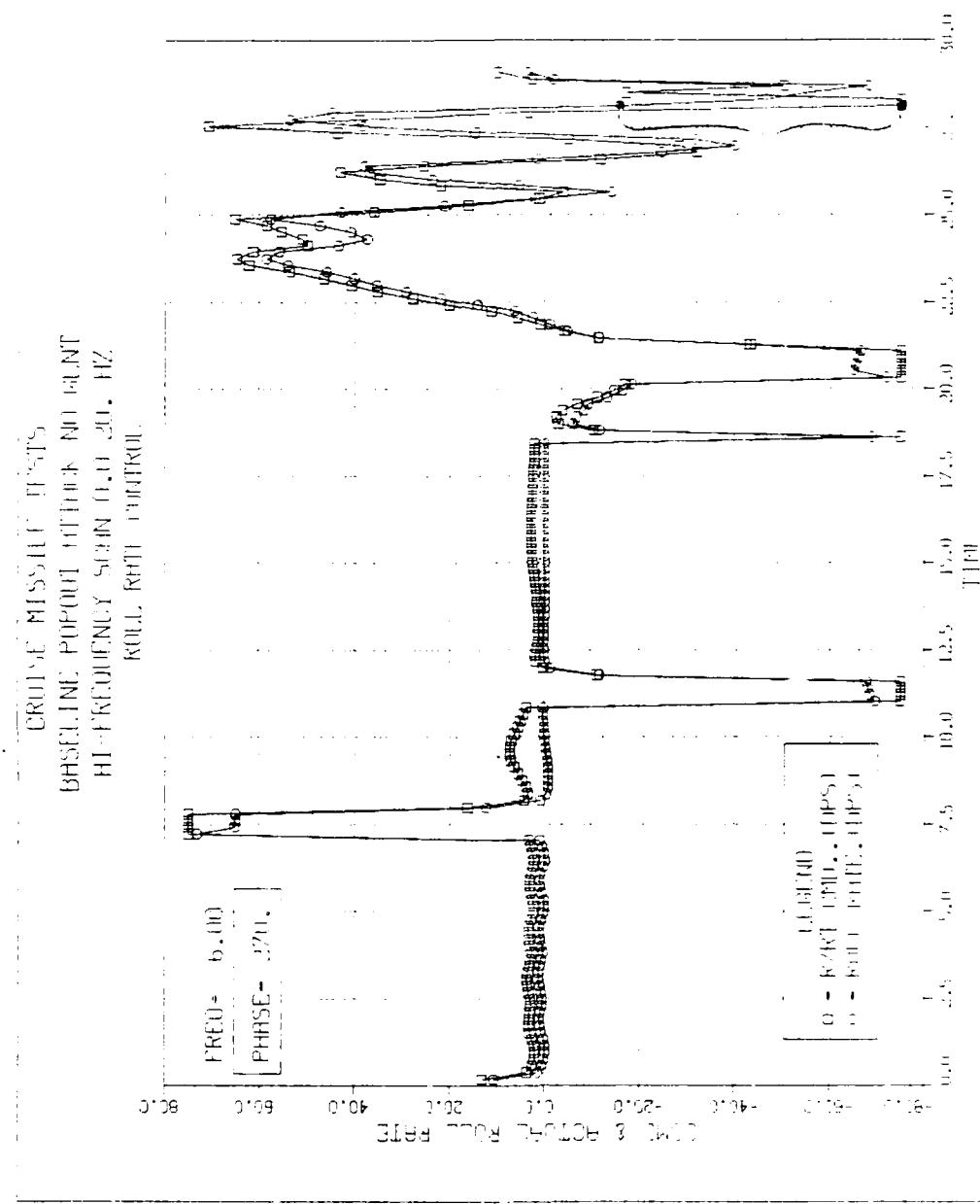


Figure A.53 Baseline/ECM Freq = 6.0 Hz - Roll Rate.

CRUISE MIGRADE TEST,  
BASIC LINE PUPPET ATTACH  
GLINT ENHANCED  
NORMAL LOAD FACTOR

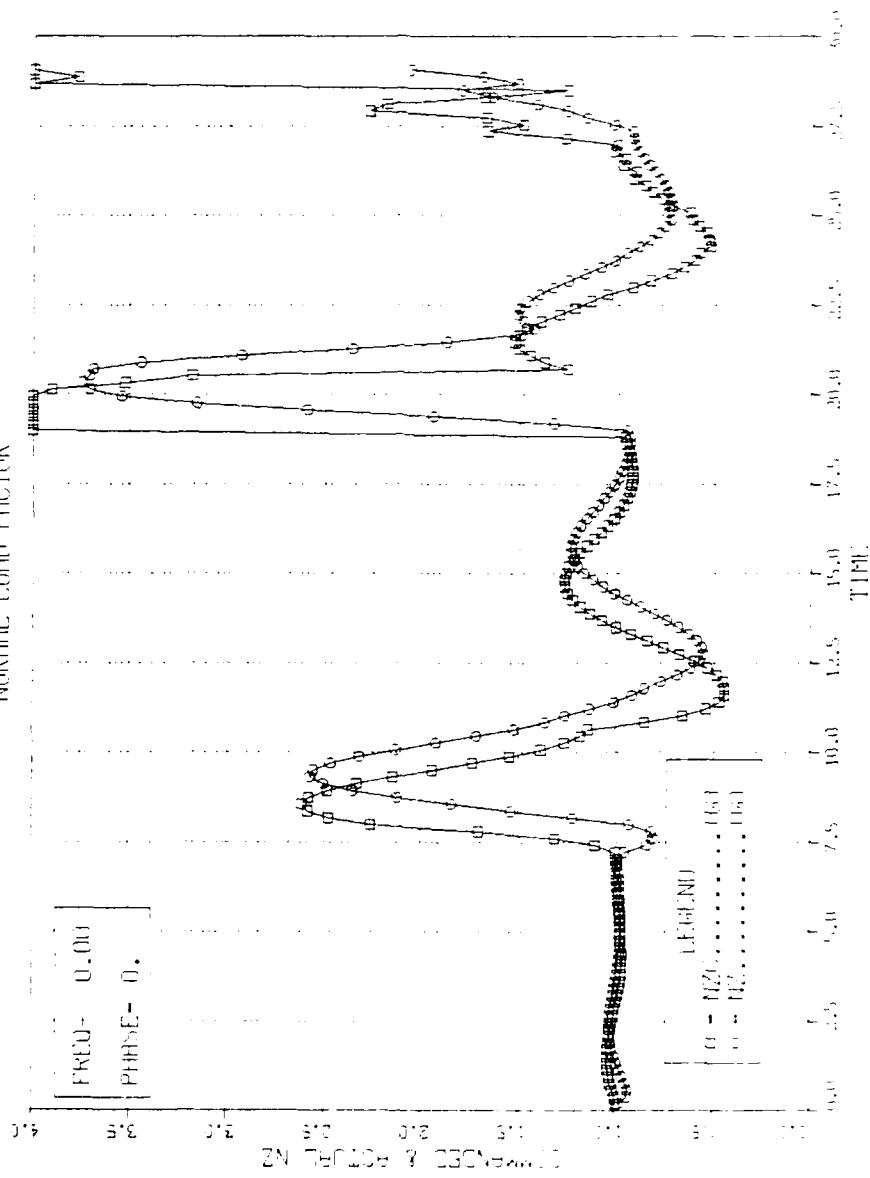


Figure A.54 Baseline with GLINT only - Load Factor.

CRUISE MI. HIT TESTS  
EASELINES POUT PITCH  
GLINT EASELINE  
BANK HEIGHT CONTROL

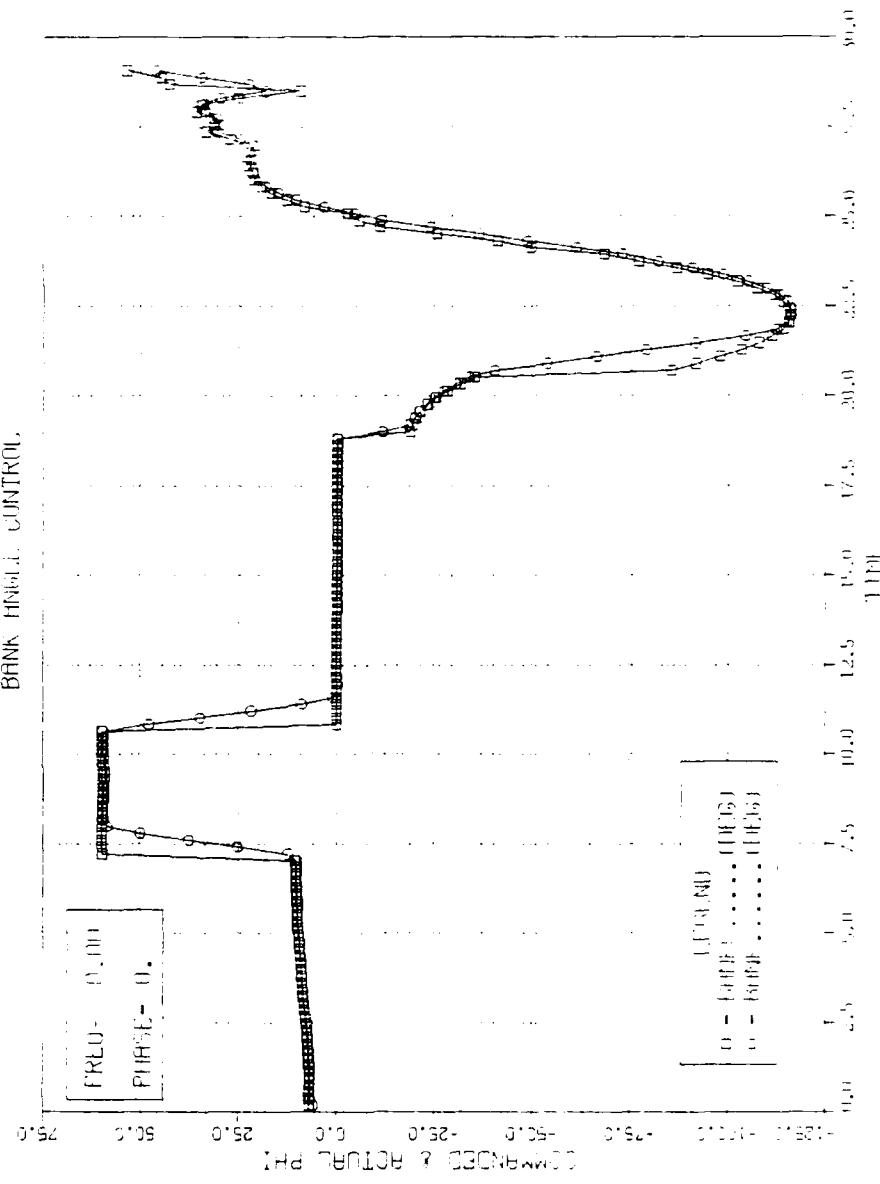


Figure A.55 Easeline with GLINT only - Bank.

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BFG&L INT. PUPPET ATTITUDE  
GLINT EMULATOR  
ROLL RATE CONTROL

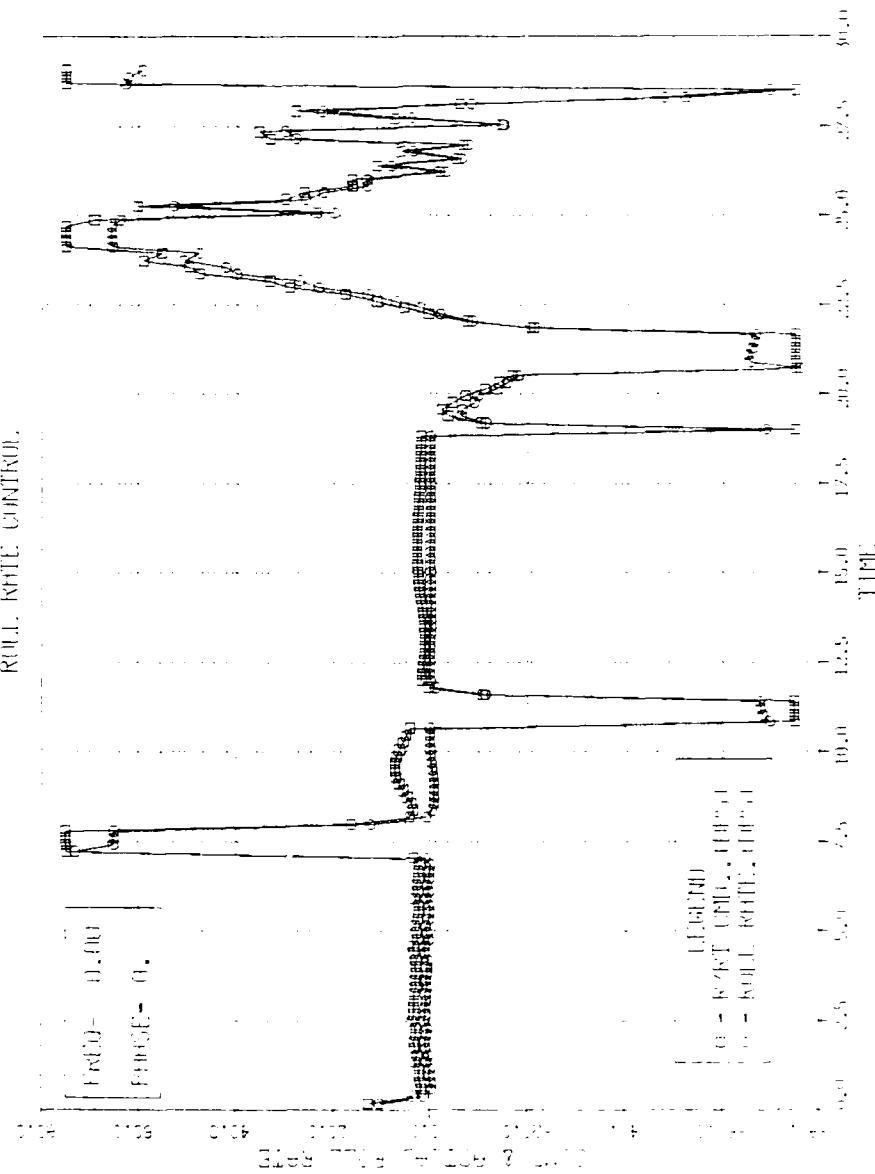


Figure A.56 Baseline with GLINT only - Roll Rate.

CROSS MOUNT PISTOL  
BASIC LINE POSITION WITH  
GLINT ENHANCED

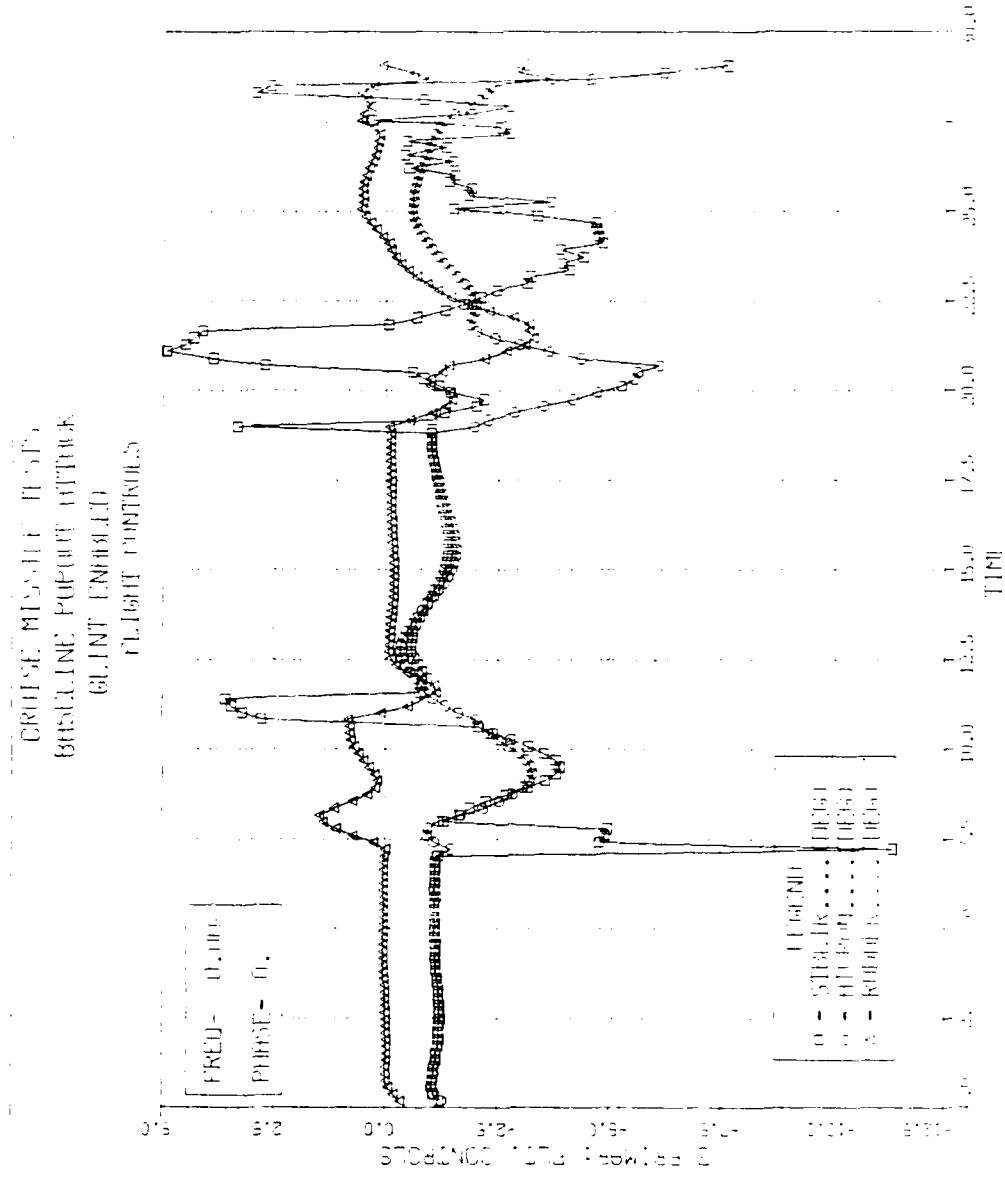


Figure A.57 Baseline with GLINT only - Controls.

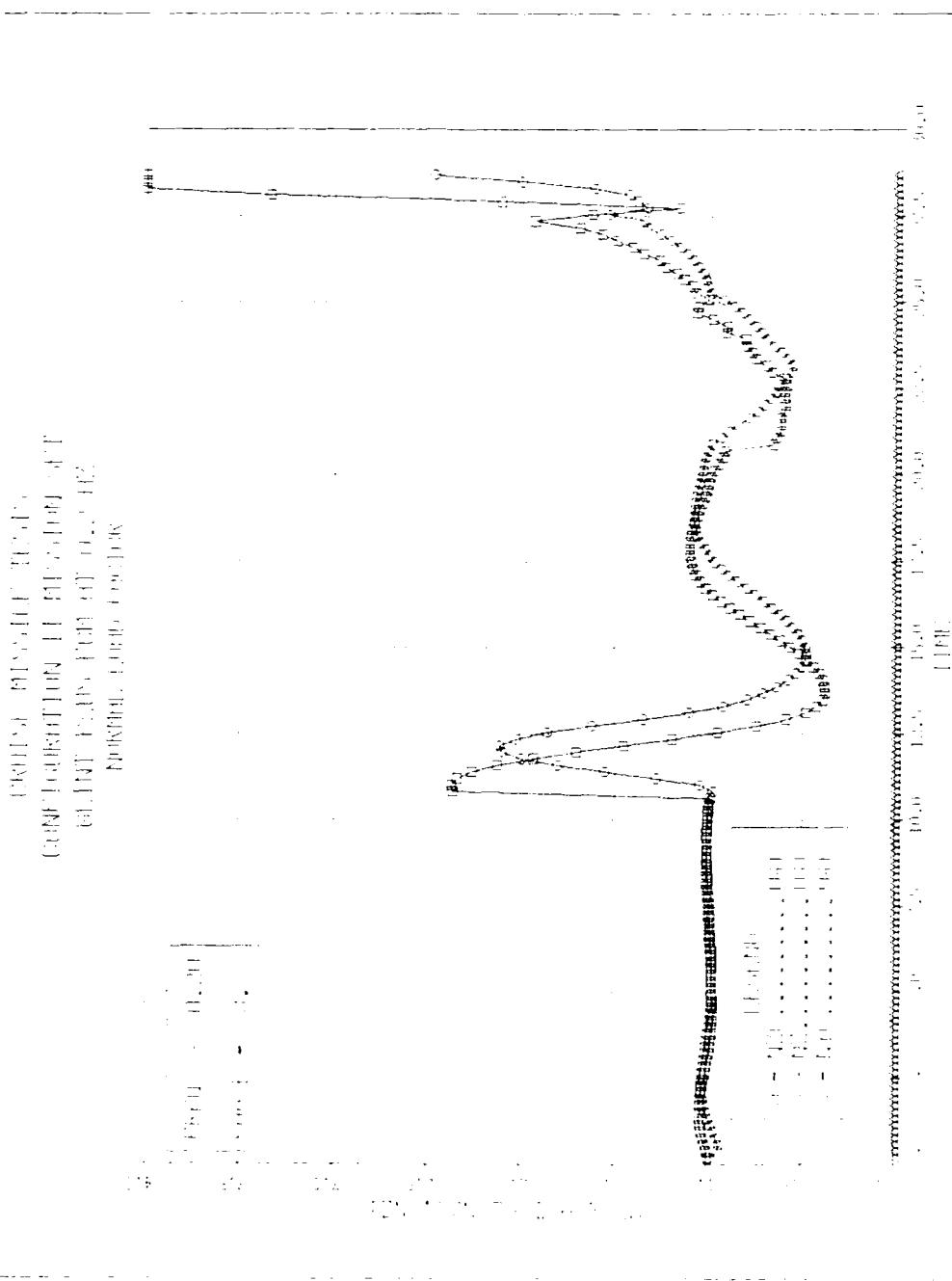


Figure A.58 Conf. II Mission Set - Load Factor.

AD-A152 193

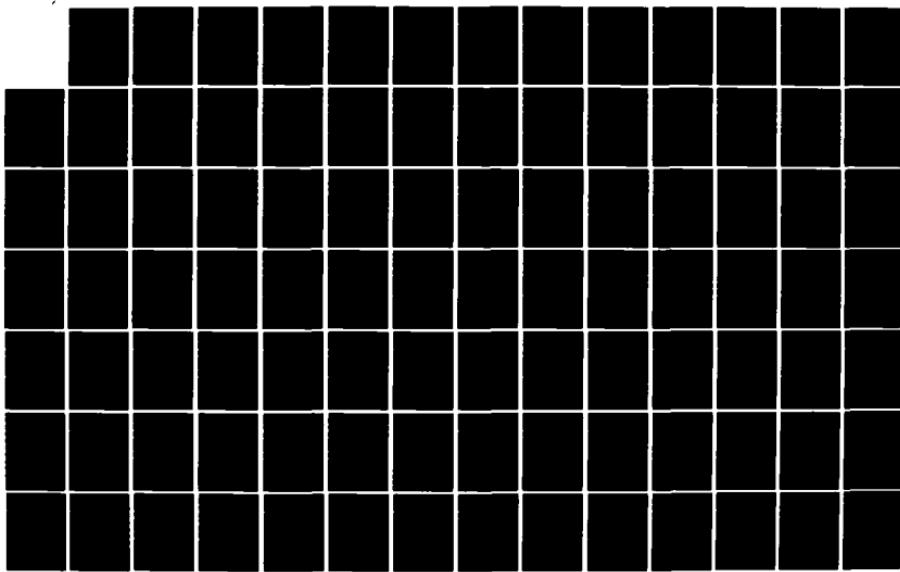
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONTROL LIMITATIONS OF A BANK  
TO TURN MISSILE IN THE TERMINAL HOMING PHASE(U) NAVAL  
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA B P ANDERSON SEP 84

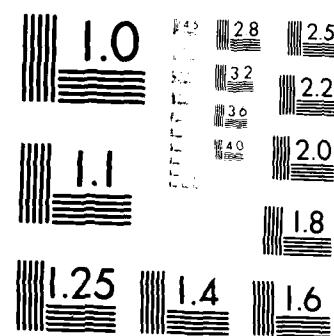
2/3

F/G 17/7

NL

UNCLASSIFIED





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAMP A

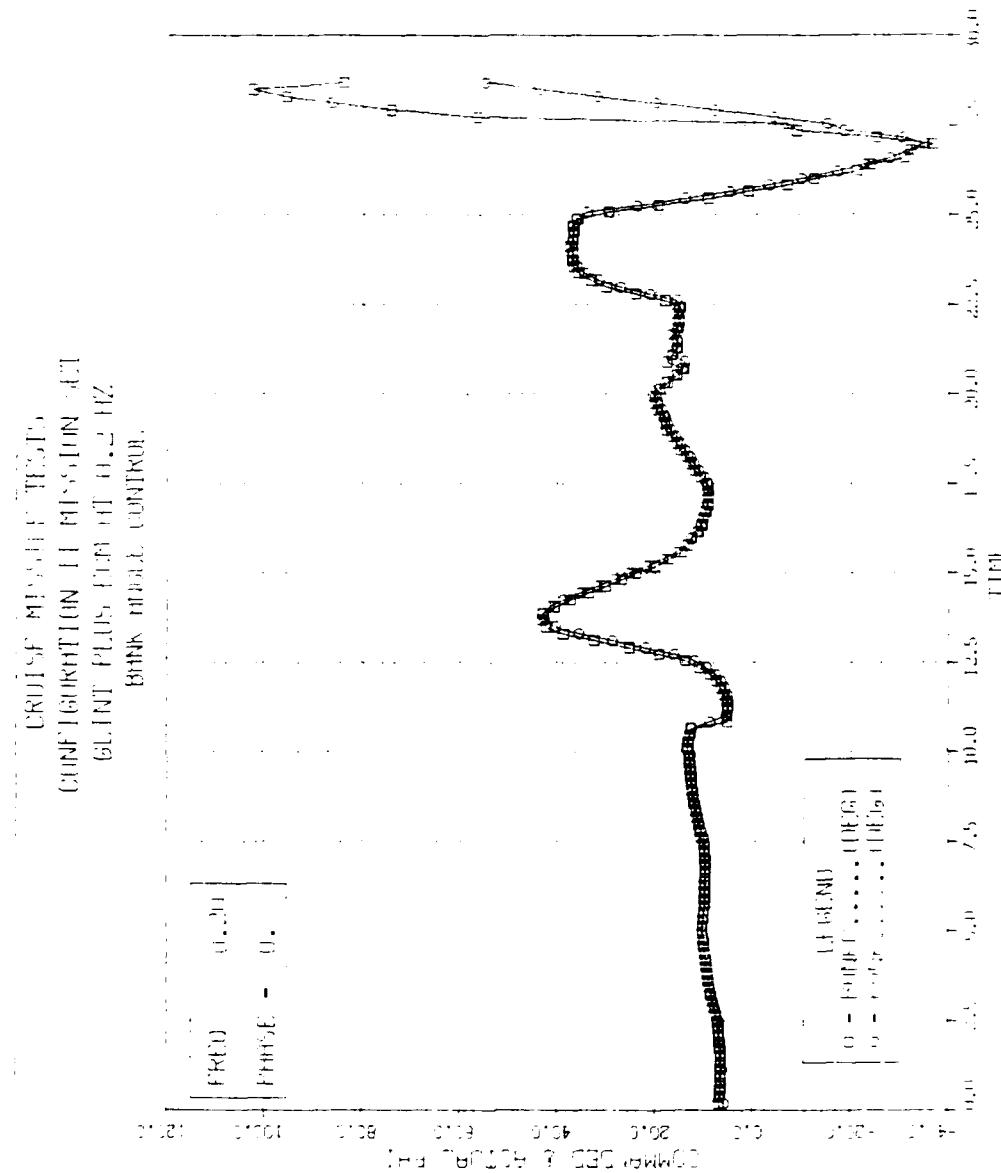


Figure A.59 Conf. II Mission Set - Bank.

CONF. II MISSION SET  
GLANT PLUS EGR RT 0.1242  
ROLL RATE CONTROL

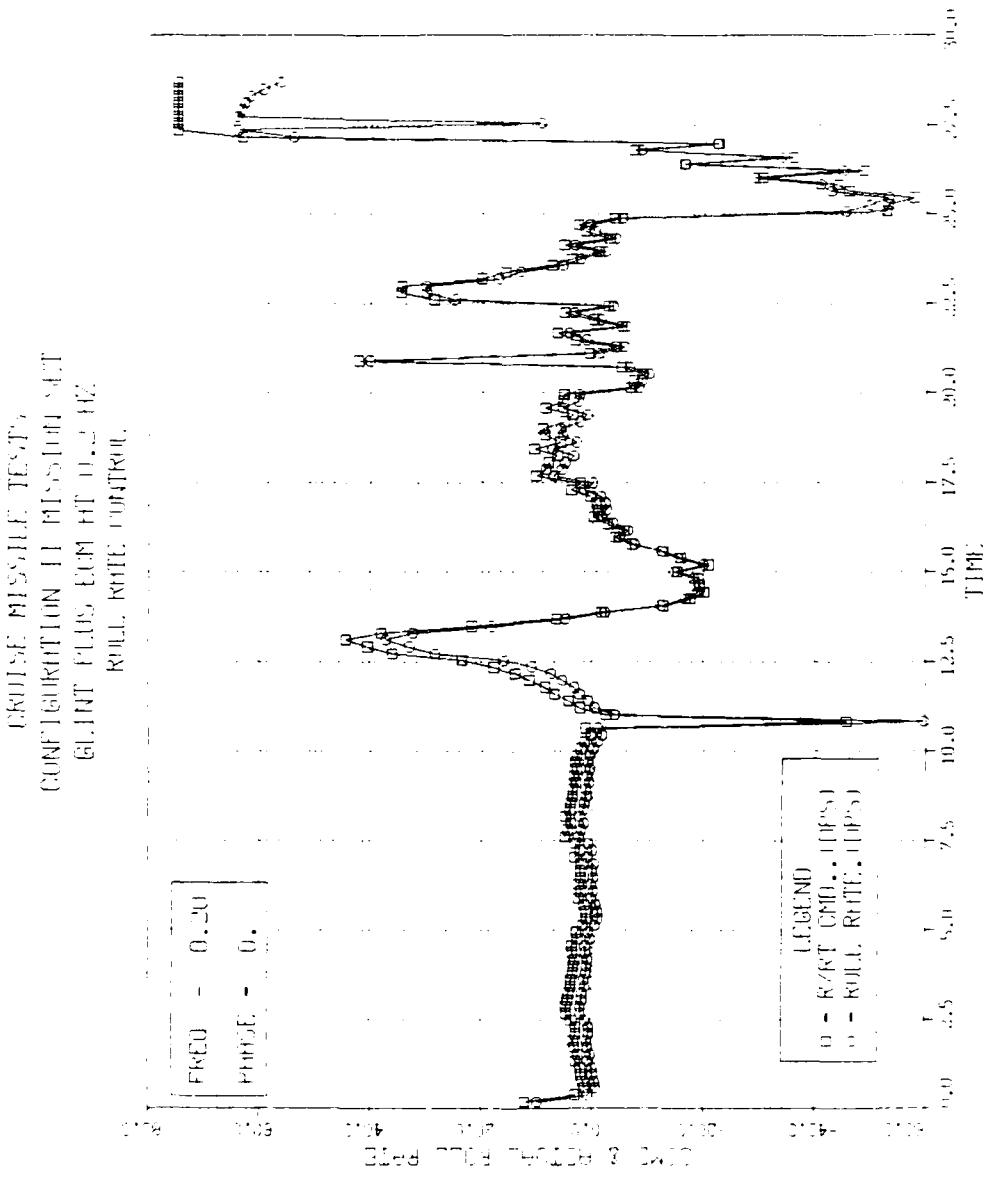


Figure A.60 Conf. II Mission Set - Roll Rate.

PHASE OF MISSION SETS  
CONFIRMATION II MISSION SET  
EQUIPMENT FLUX RUM OUT 0.2 Hz  
FLIGHT CONTROLS

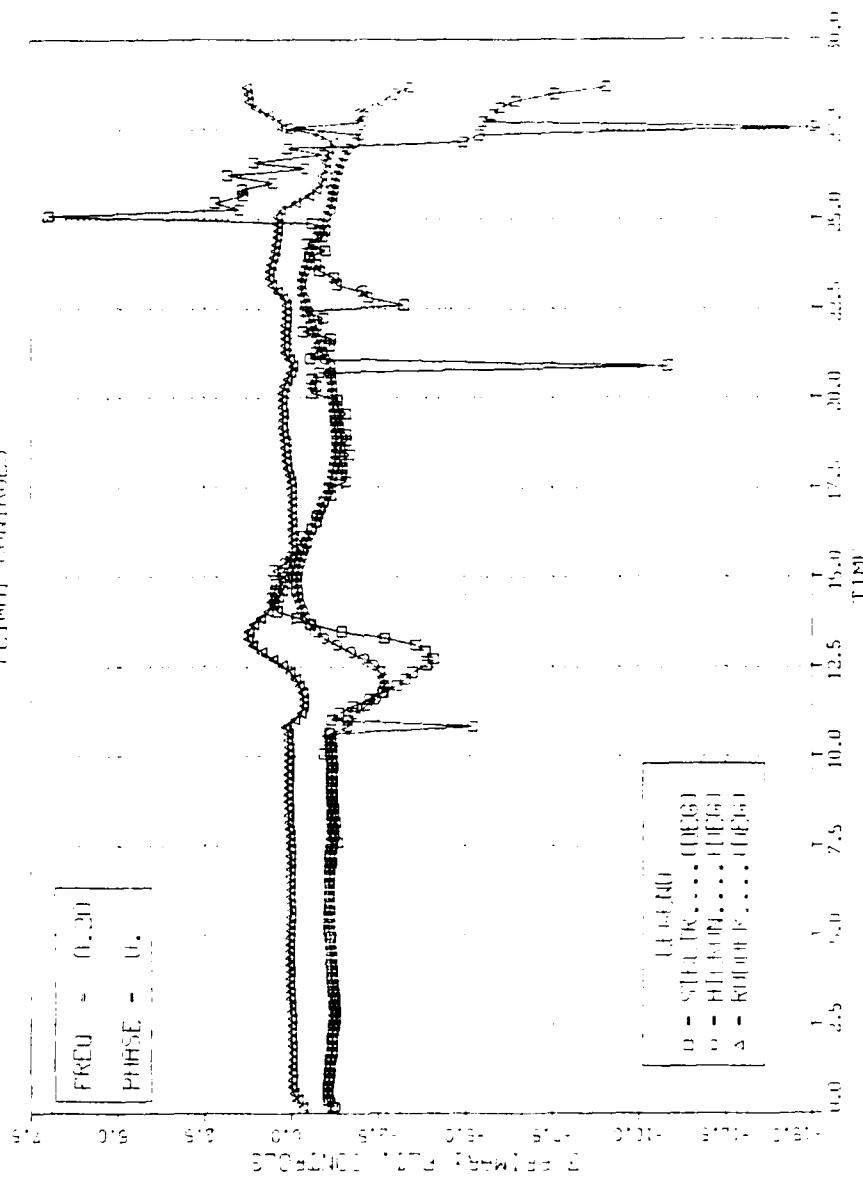


Figure A.61 Conf. II Mission Set - Controls.

CRUISE MISSION TEST,  
CONFIGURATION II MISSION SET  
GLINT PLANS FROM ALTITUDE  
ALTITUDE CONTROL.

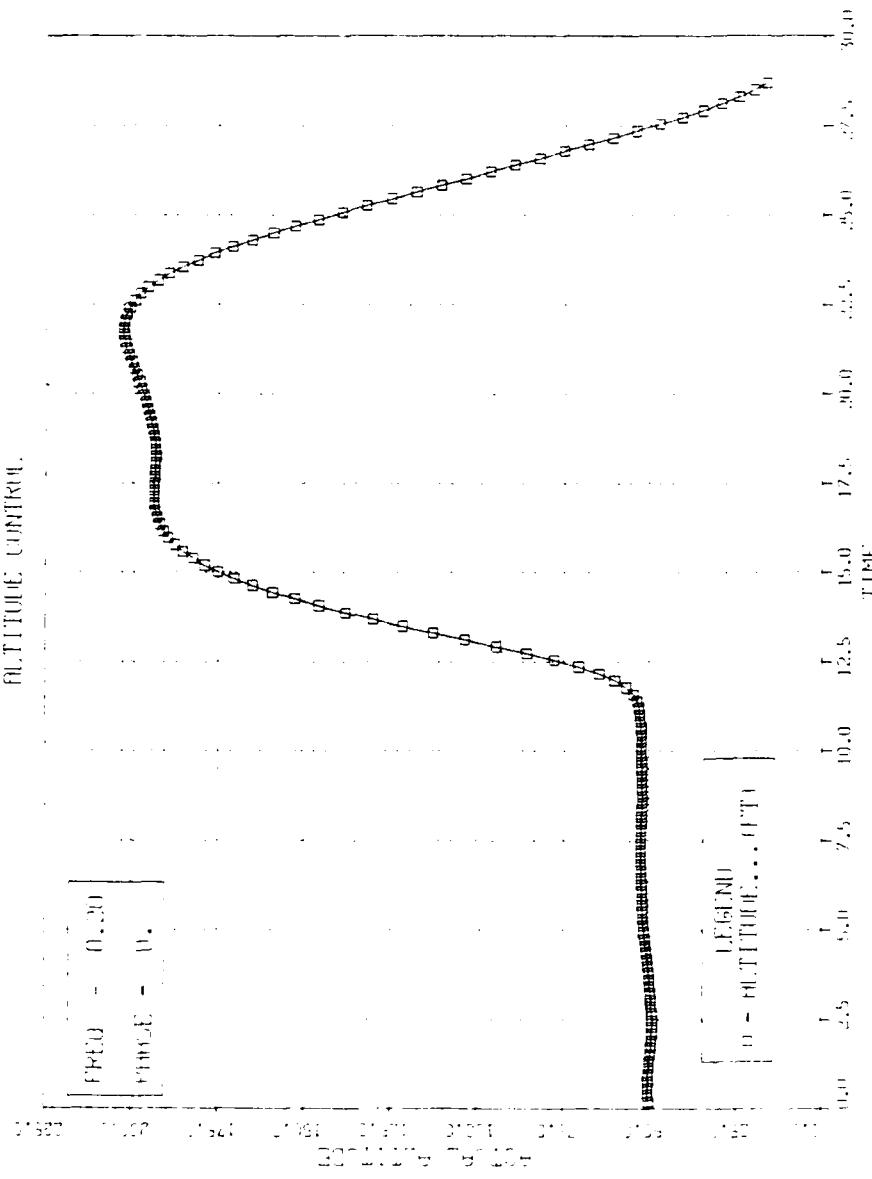


Figure A.62 Conf. II Mission Set - Altitude.

CONFIRMATION IN MASSON SET  
GLINT PLUS ELEM OF 0.242  
ELECTRICAL TEST



Figure A.63 Conf. II Mission Set - Geo plot.

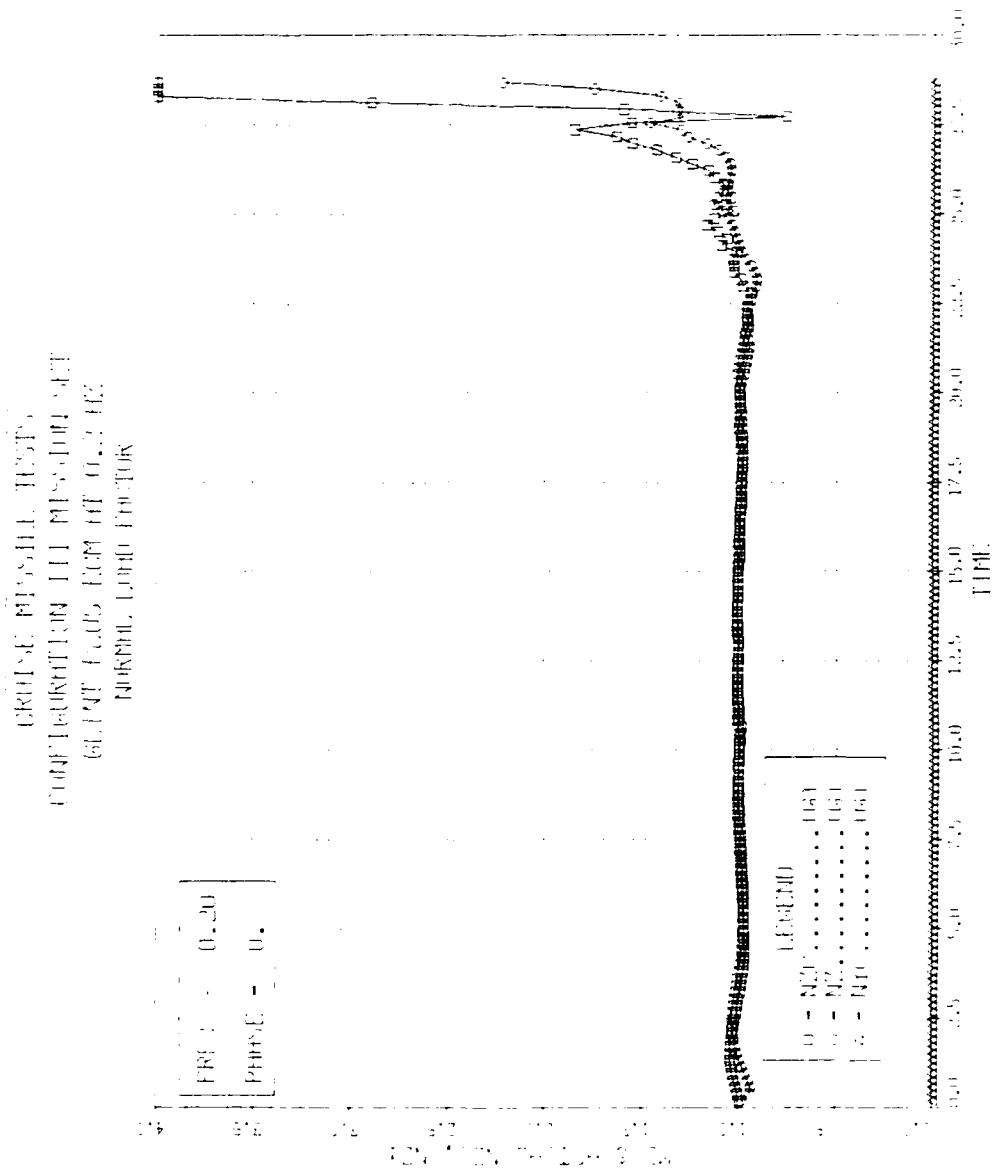


Figure A.64 Conf. III Mission Set - Load Factor.

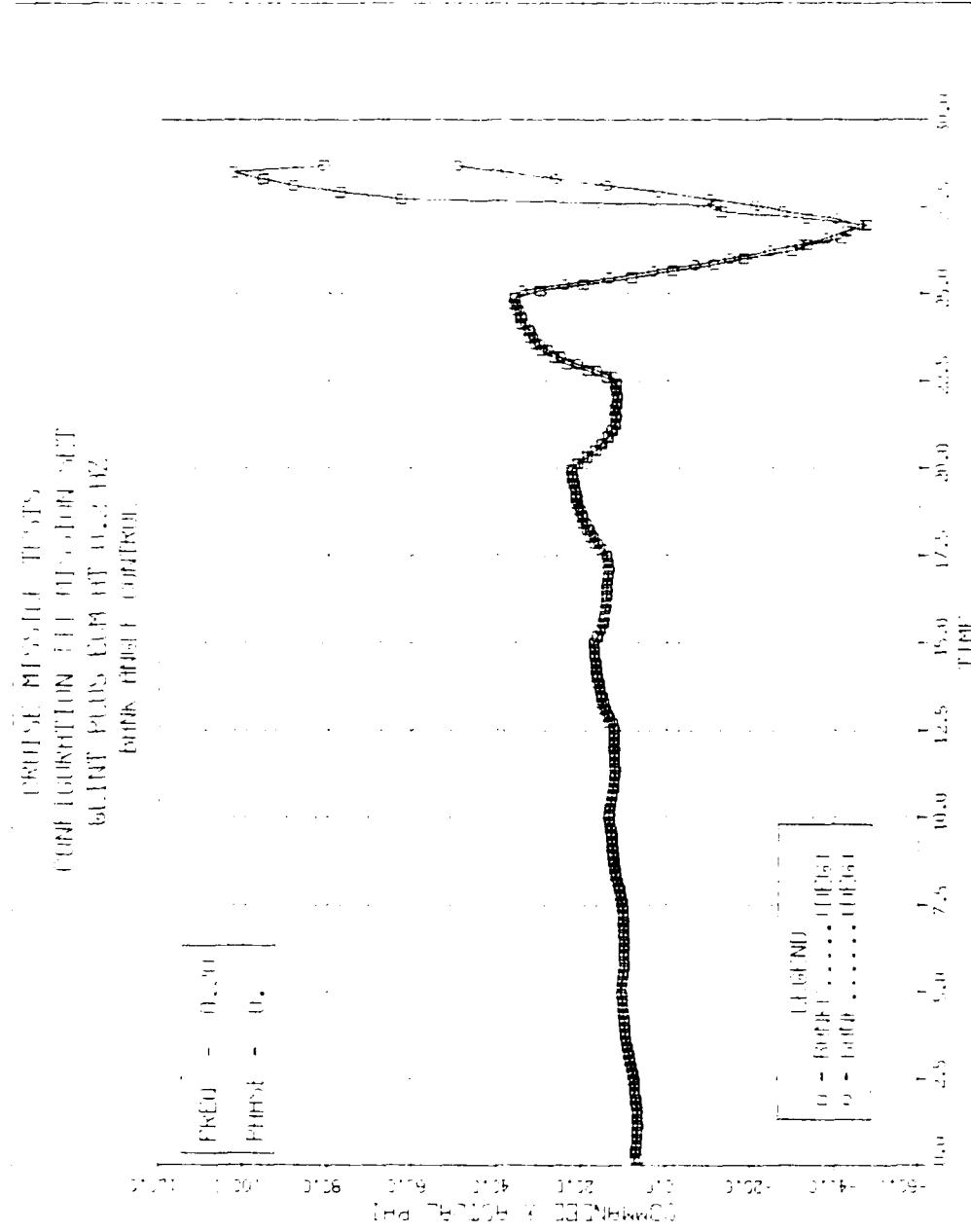


Figure A.65 Conf. III Mission Set - Bank.

CONFIRMATION III Mission Set  
ALINT Plots, Roll Rate, ROLL RATE

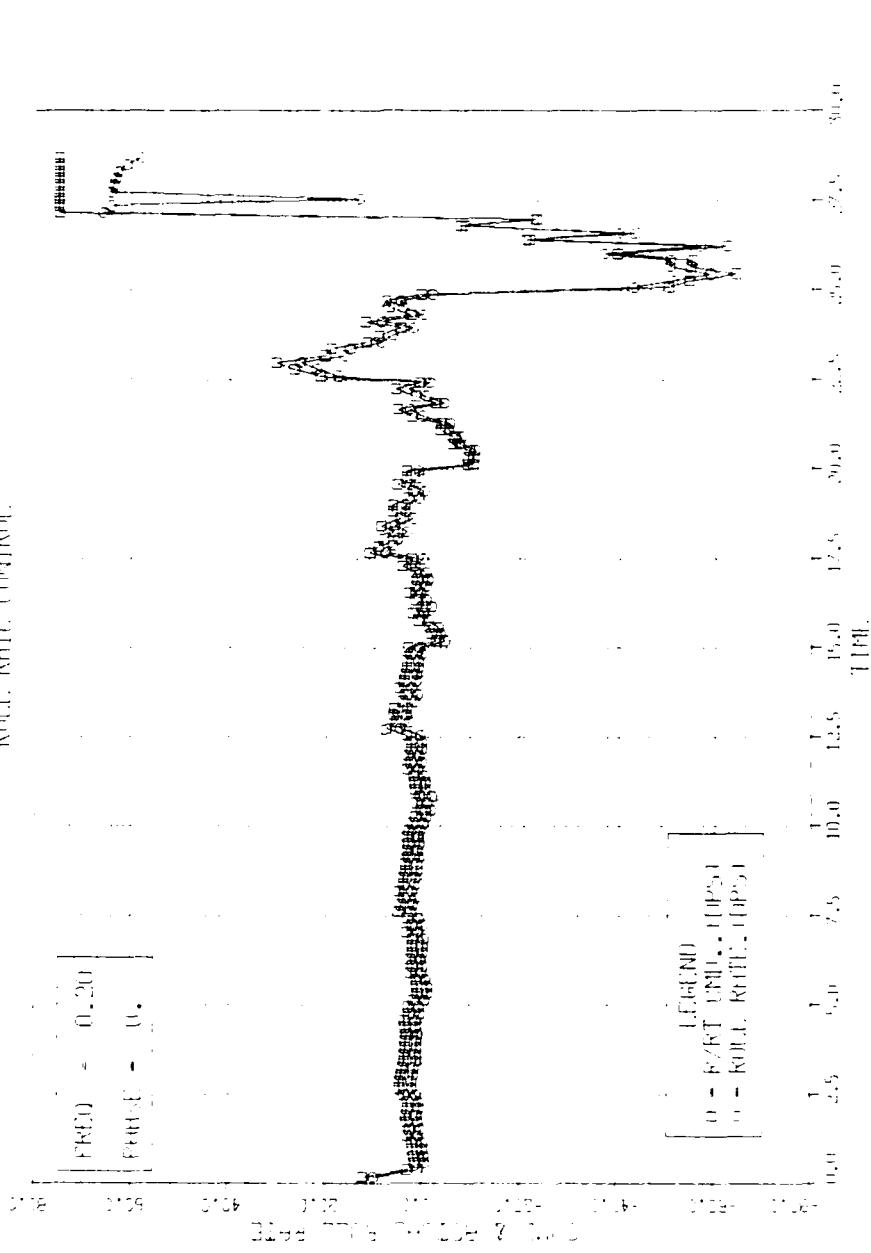


Figure A.66 Conf. III Mission Set - Roll Rate.

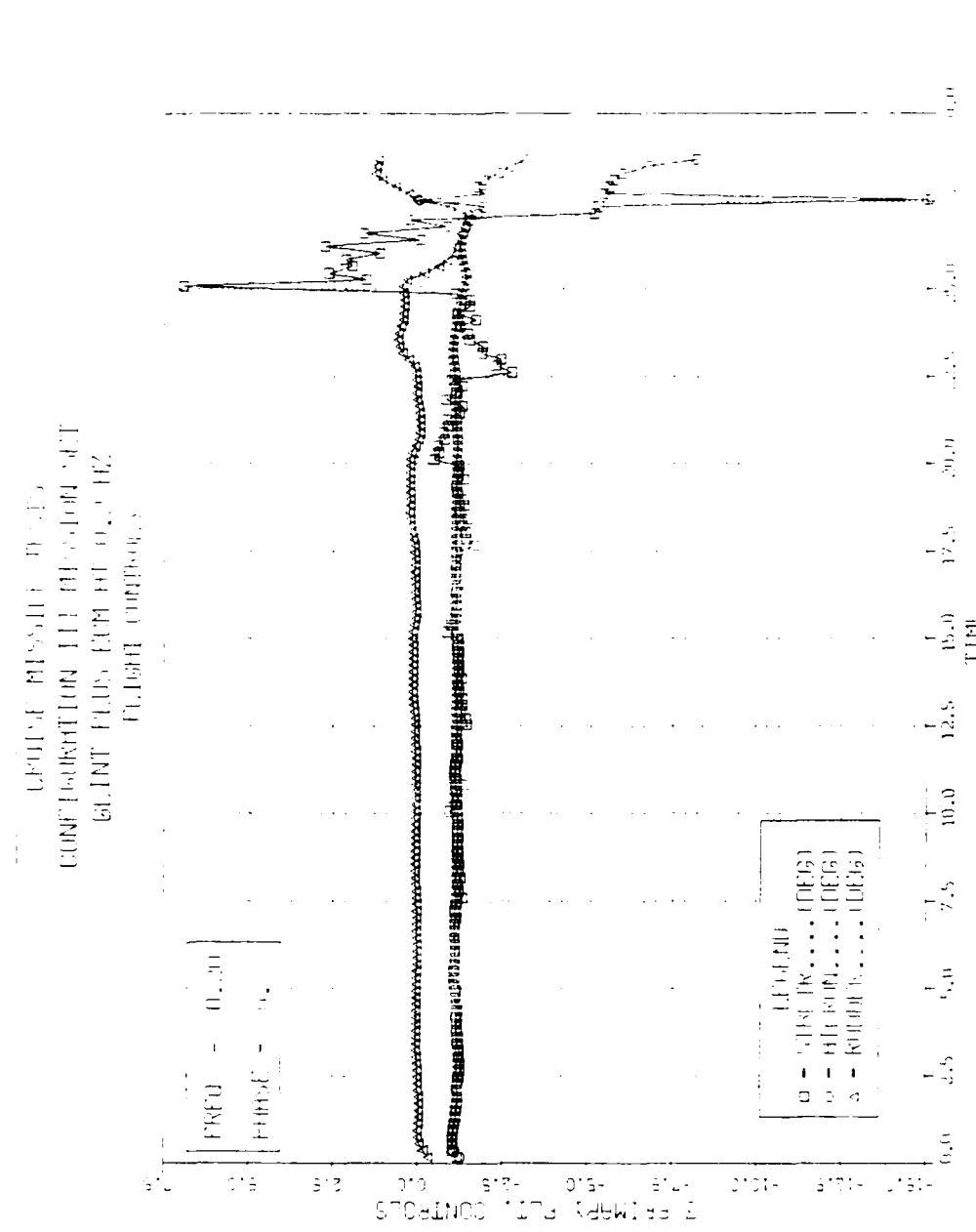


Figure A.67 Conf. III Mission Set - Controls.

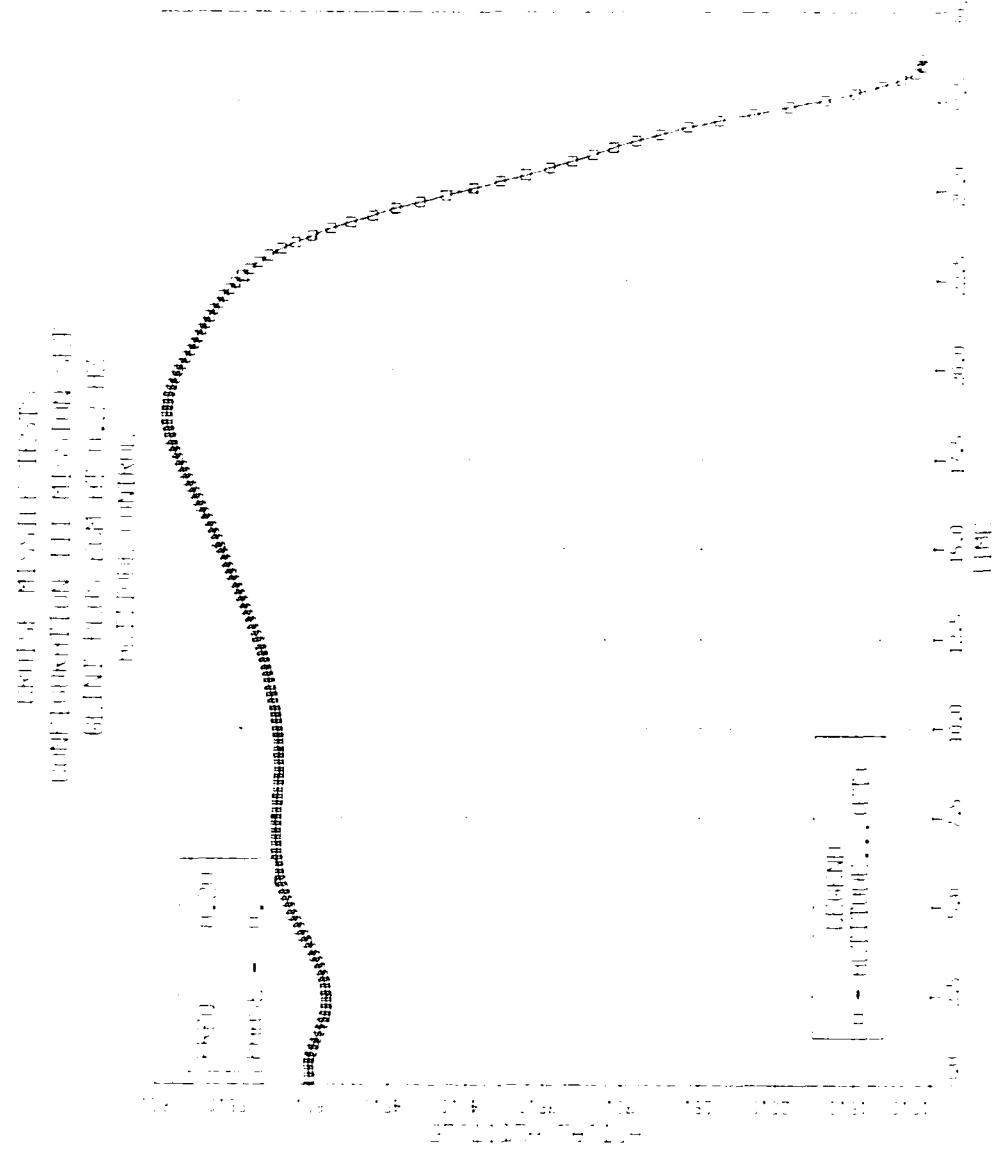


Figure A.68 Conf. III Mission Set - Altitude.

Georgian literature, 1790-1830

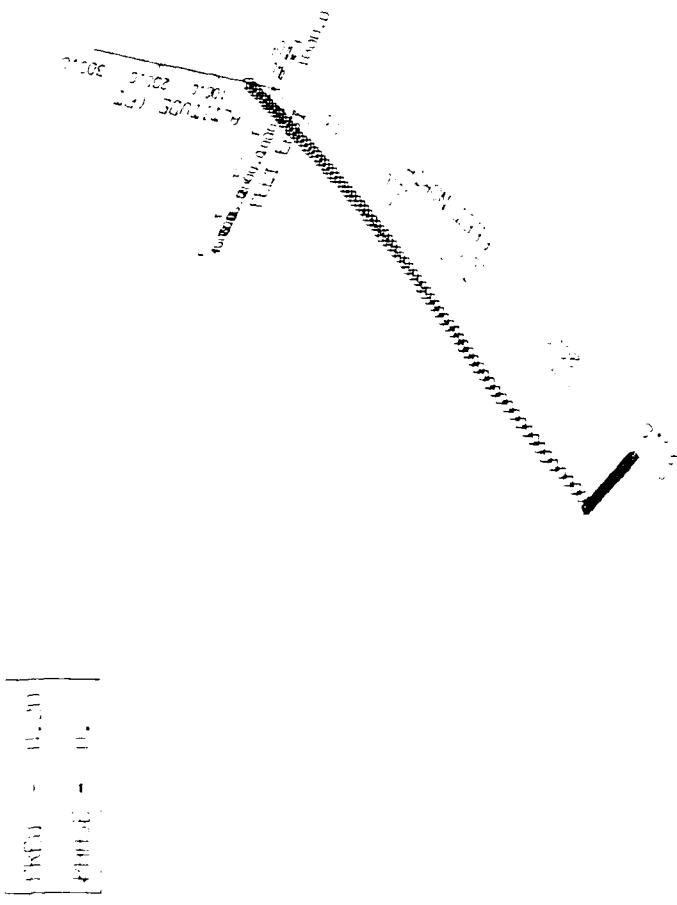


Figure A.69 Conf. III Mission Set - Geo Plot.

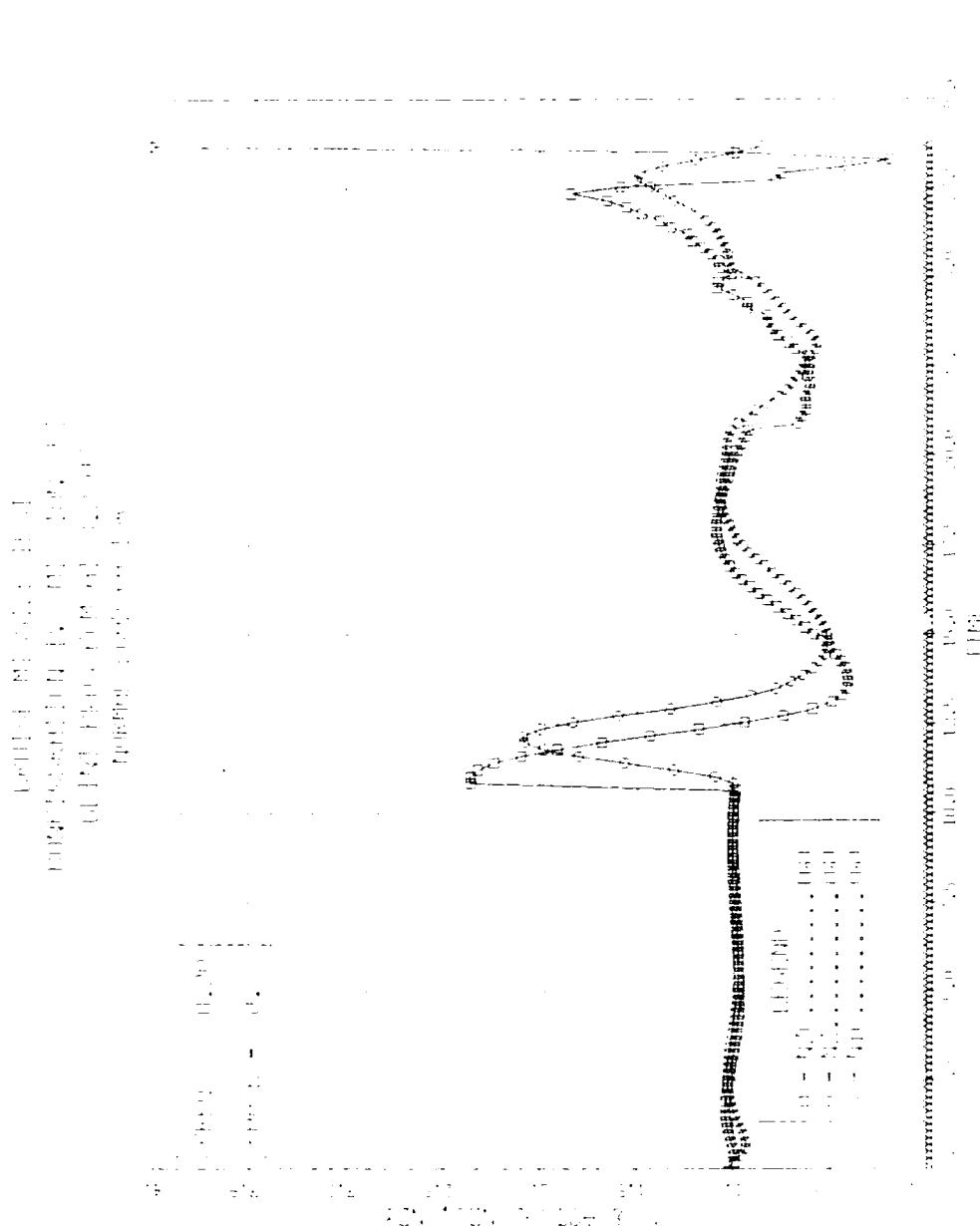


Figure A.70 Conf. IV Mission Set - Load Factor.

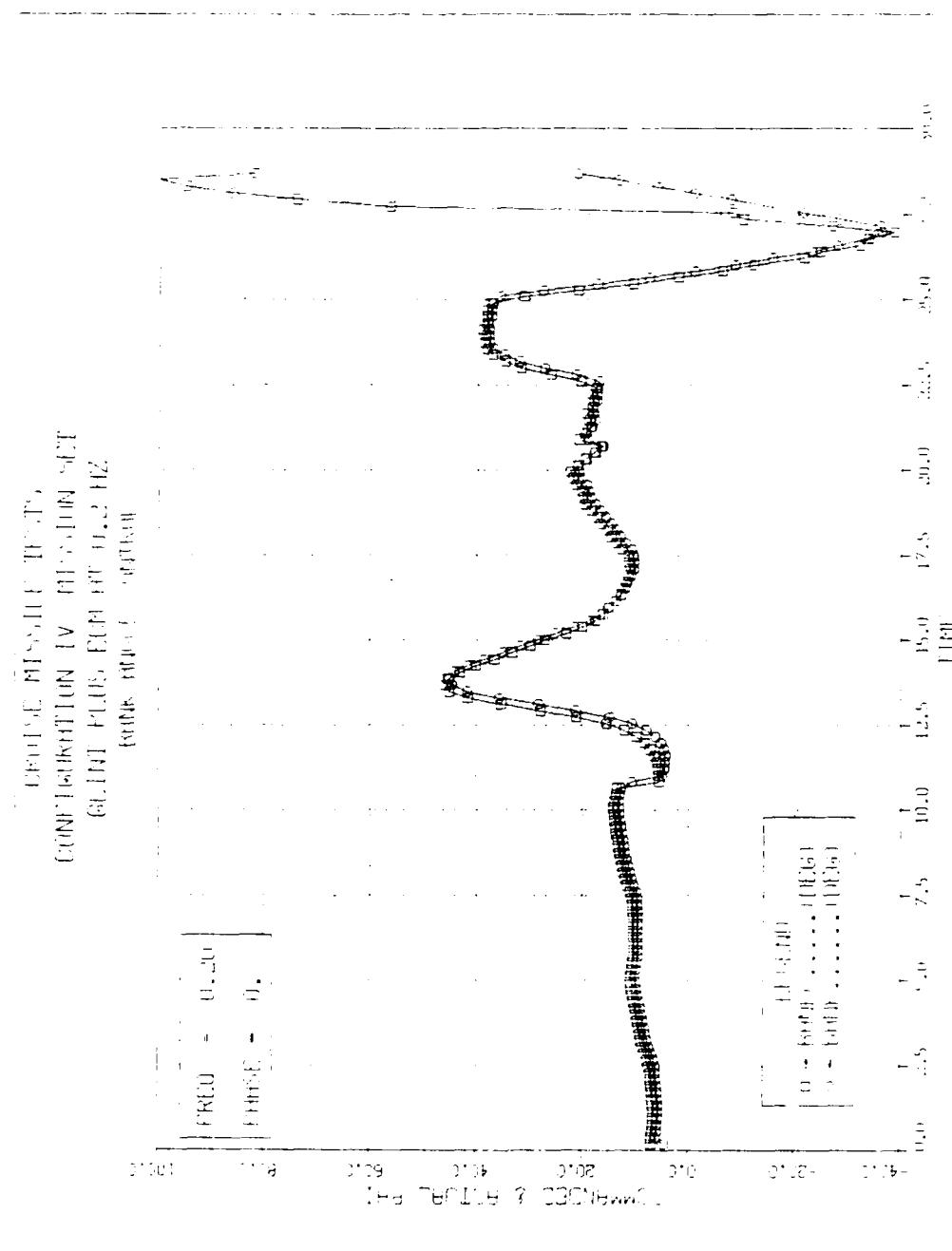


Figure A.71 Conf. IV Mission Set - Bank.

CONF. IV MISSION SET,  
ROLL RATE, ETR OFF 0.2 Hz

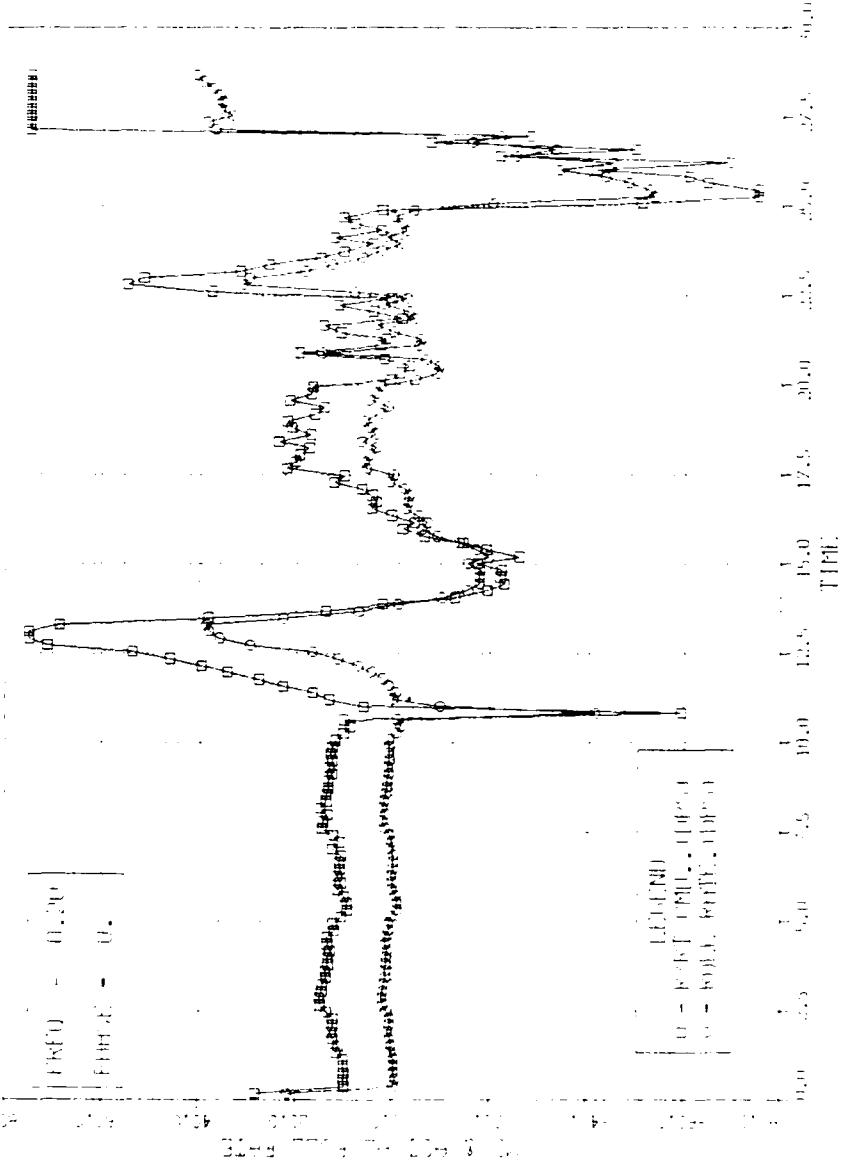


Figure A.72 Conf. IV Mission Set - Roll Rate.

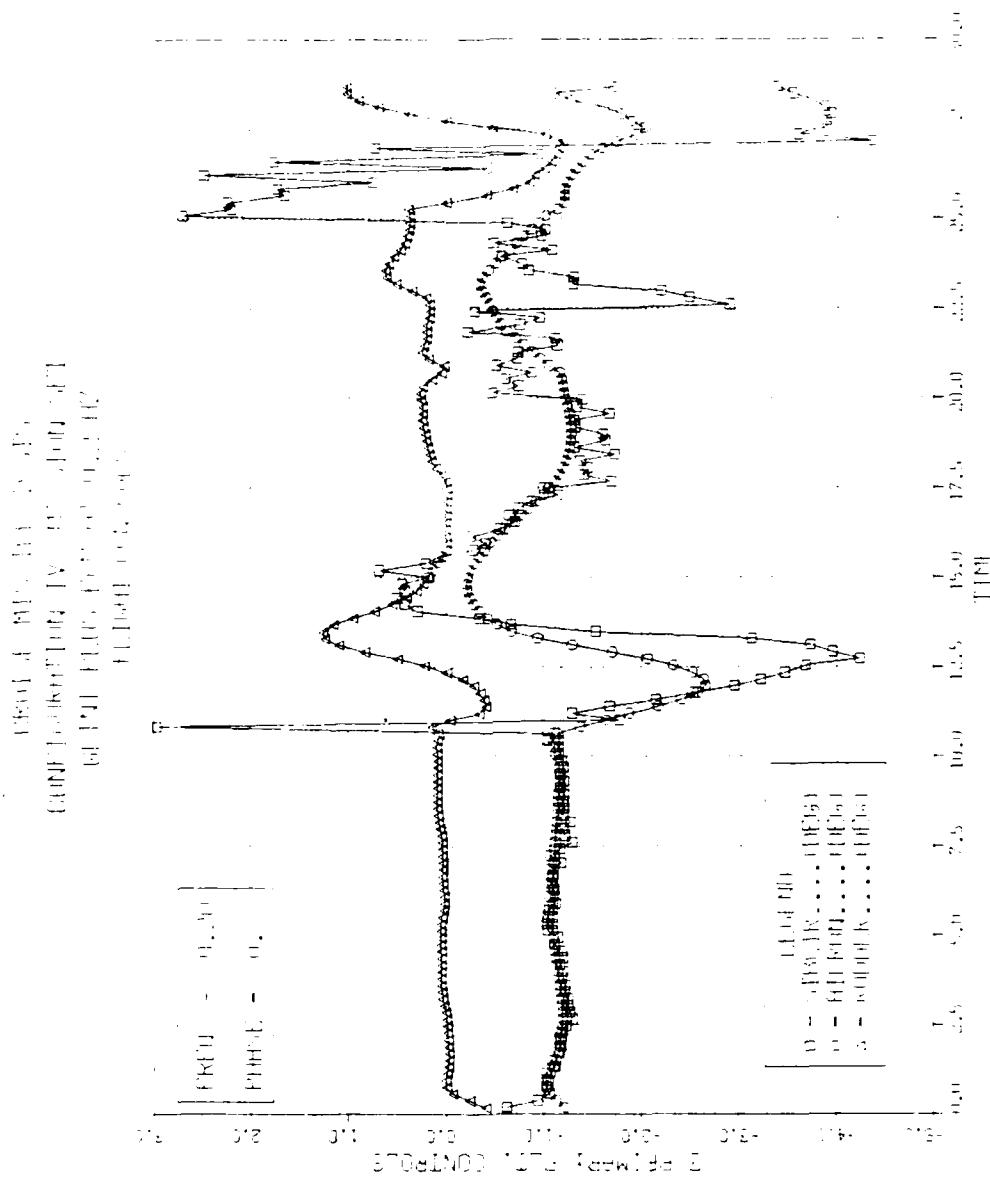


Figure A.73 Conf. IV Mission Set - Controls.

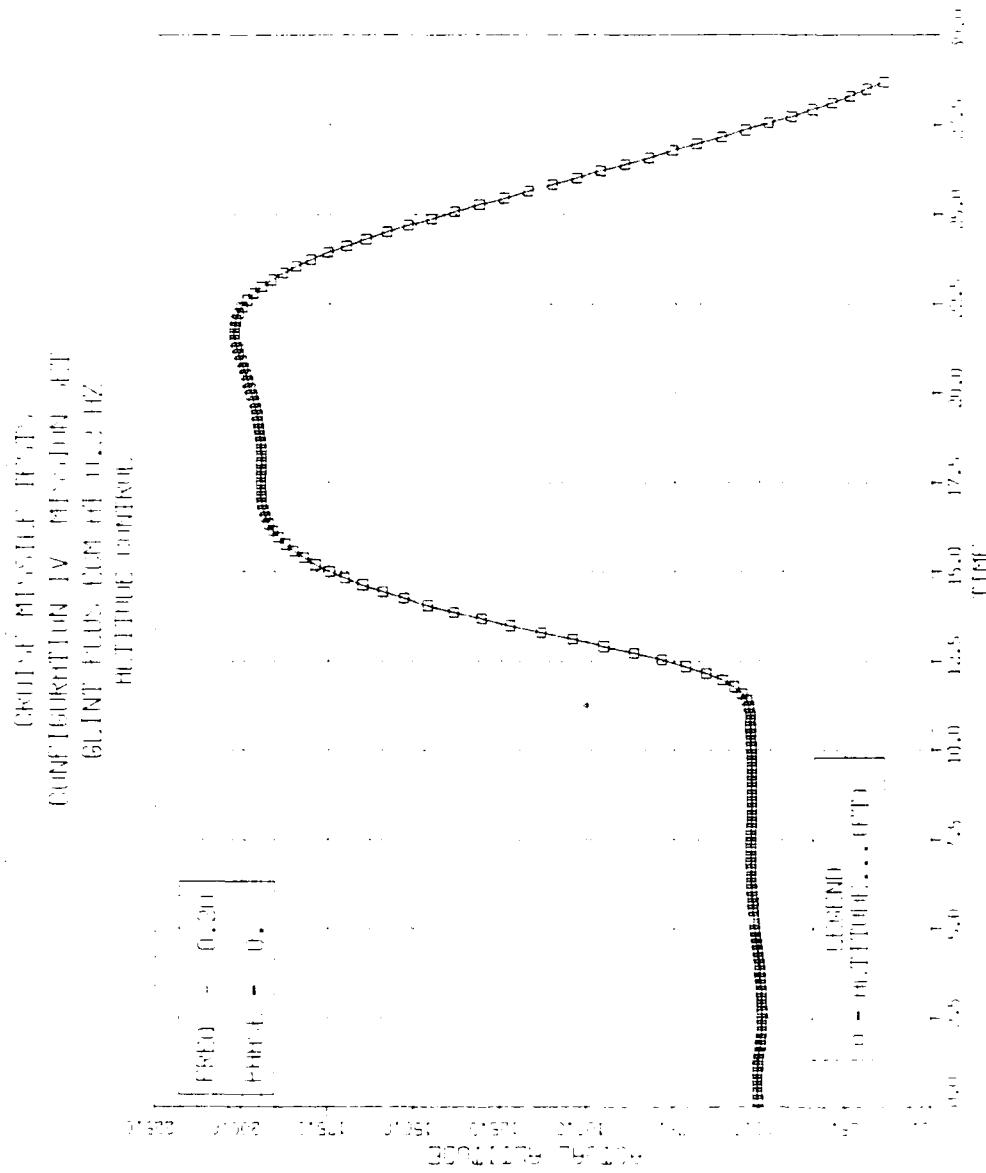


Figure A.74 Conf. IV Mission Set - Altitude.

CONFIDENTIAL MISSION SET  
CONFIDENTIAL MISSION SET  
CONFIDENTIAL MISSION SET

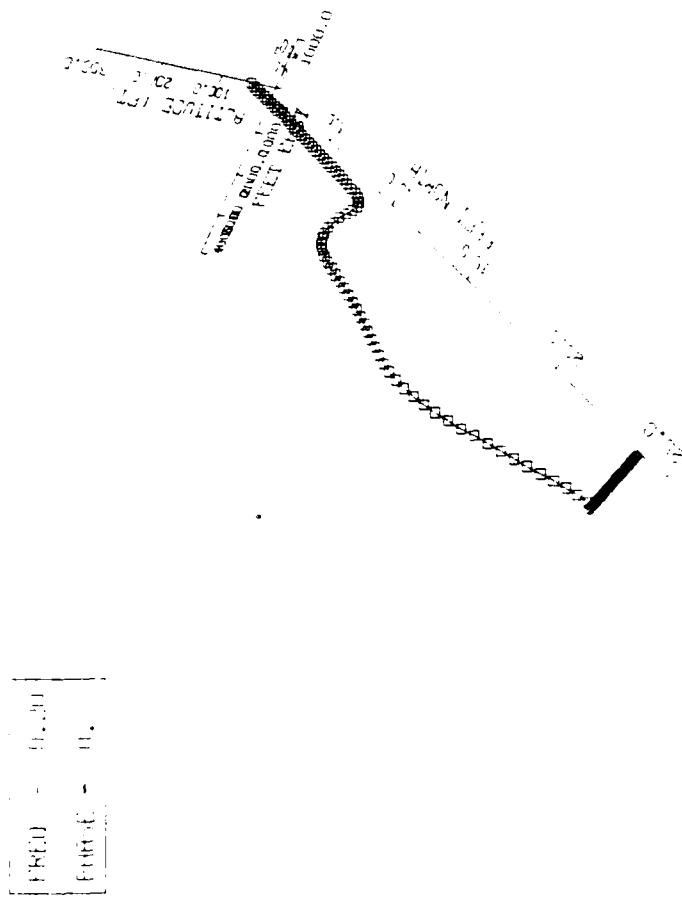


Figure A.75 Conf. IV Mission Set - Geo Plot.

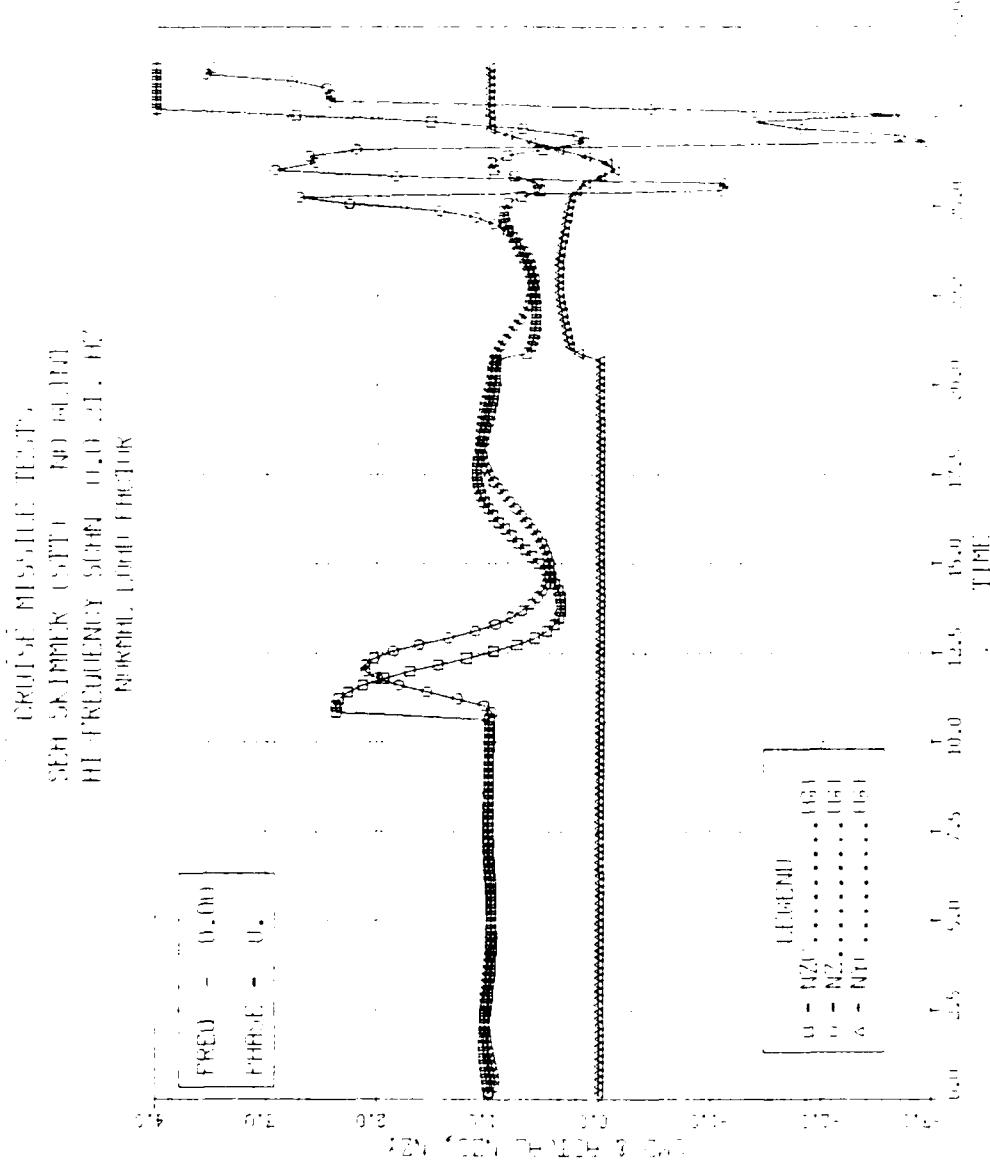
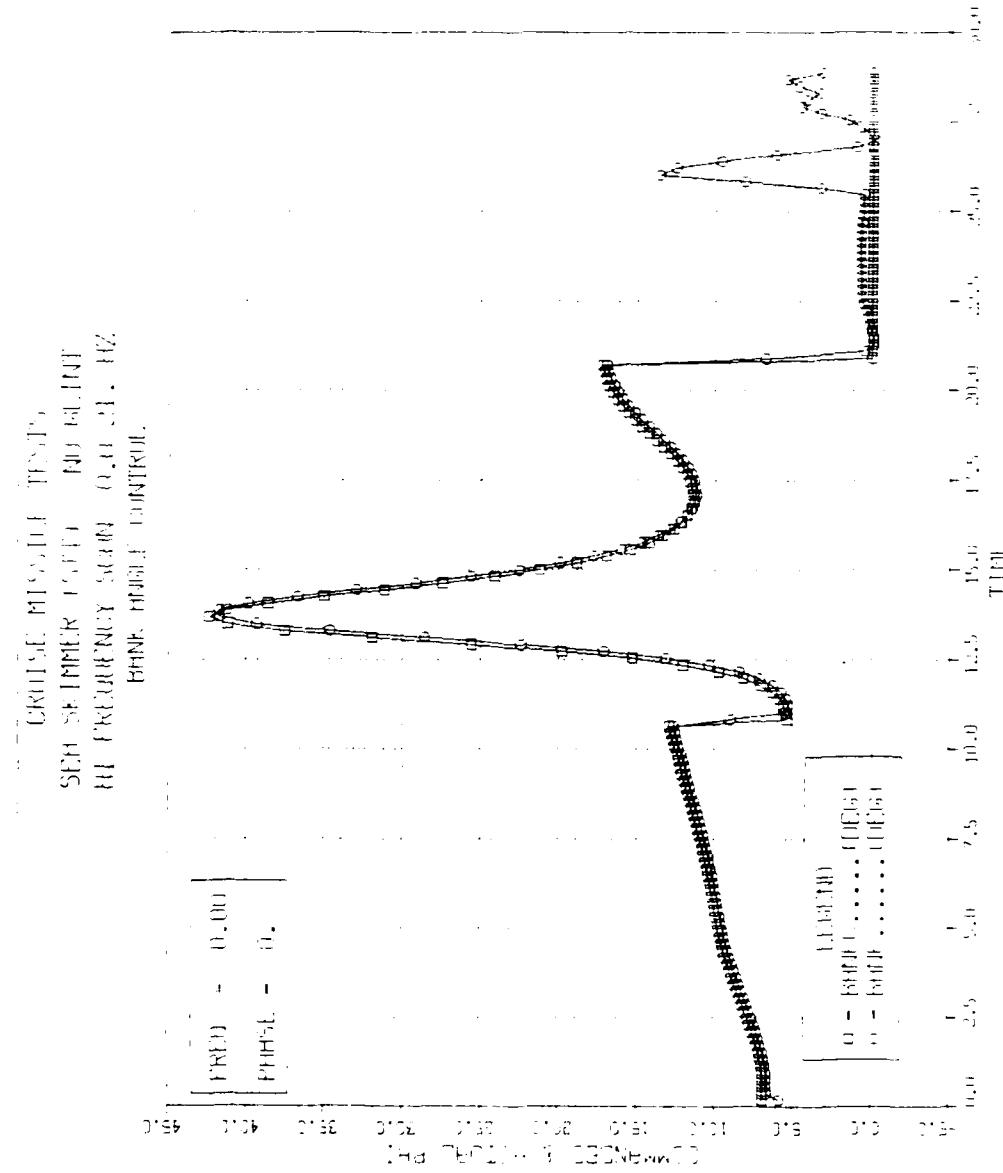


Figure A.76 Conf. V Mission Set - Load Factor.



CONF. V MISSION SET - ROLL  
 SEH Stabilizer (CPT) No 100000  
 HI FREQUENCY GAIN 0.00011, 100  
 ROLL RATE CONTROL

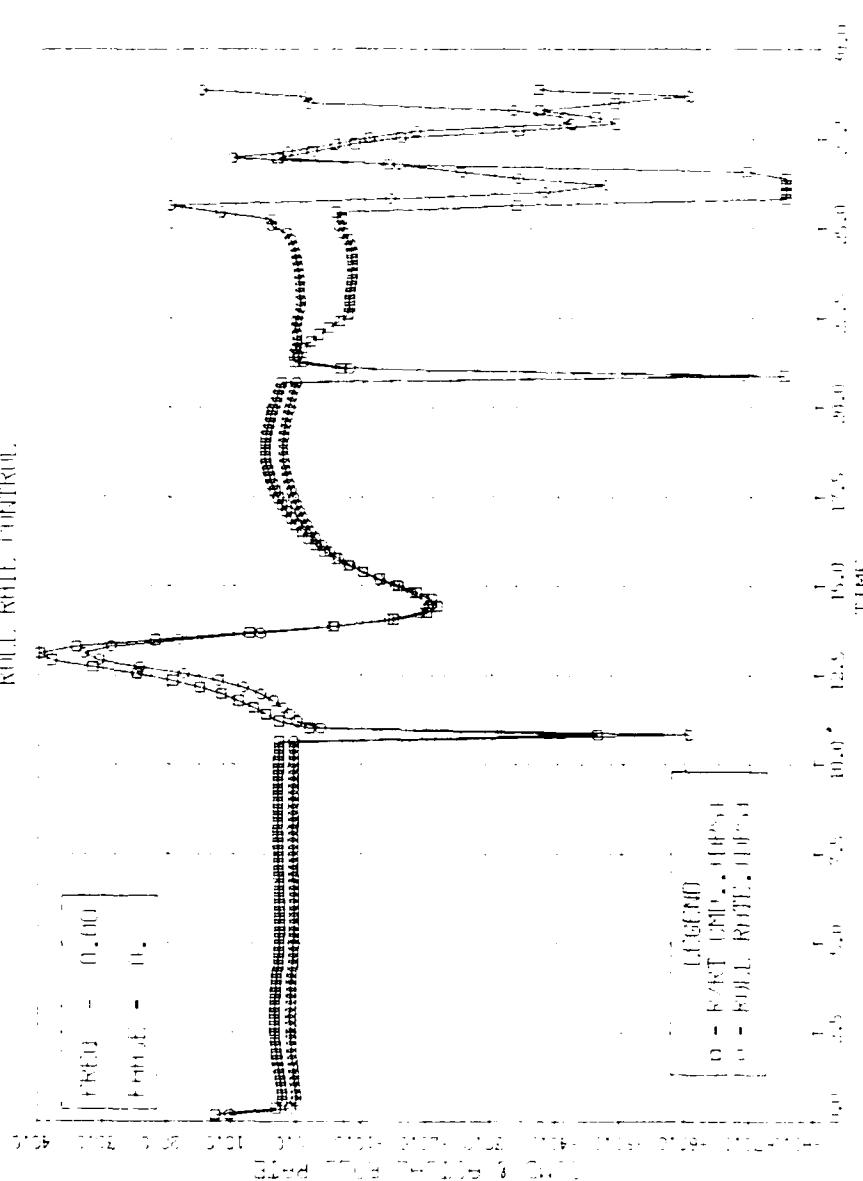


Figure A.78 Conf. V Mission Set - Roll Rate.

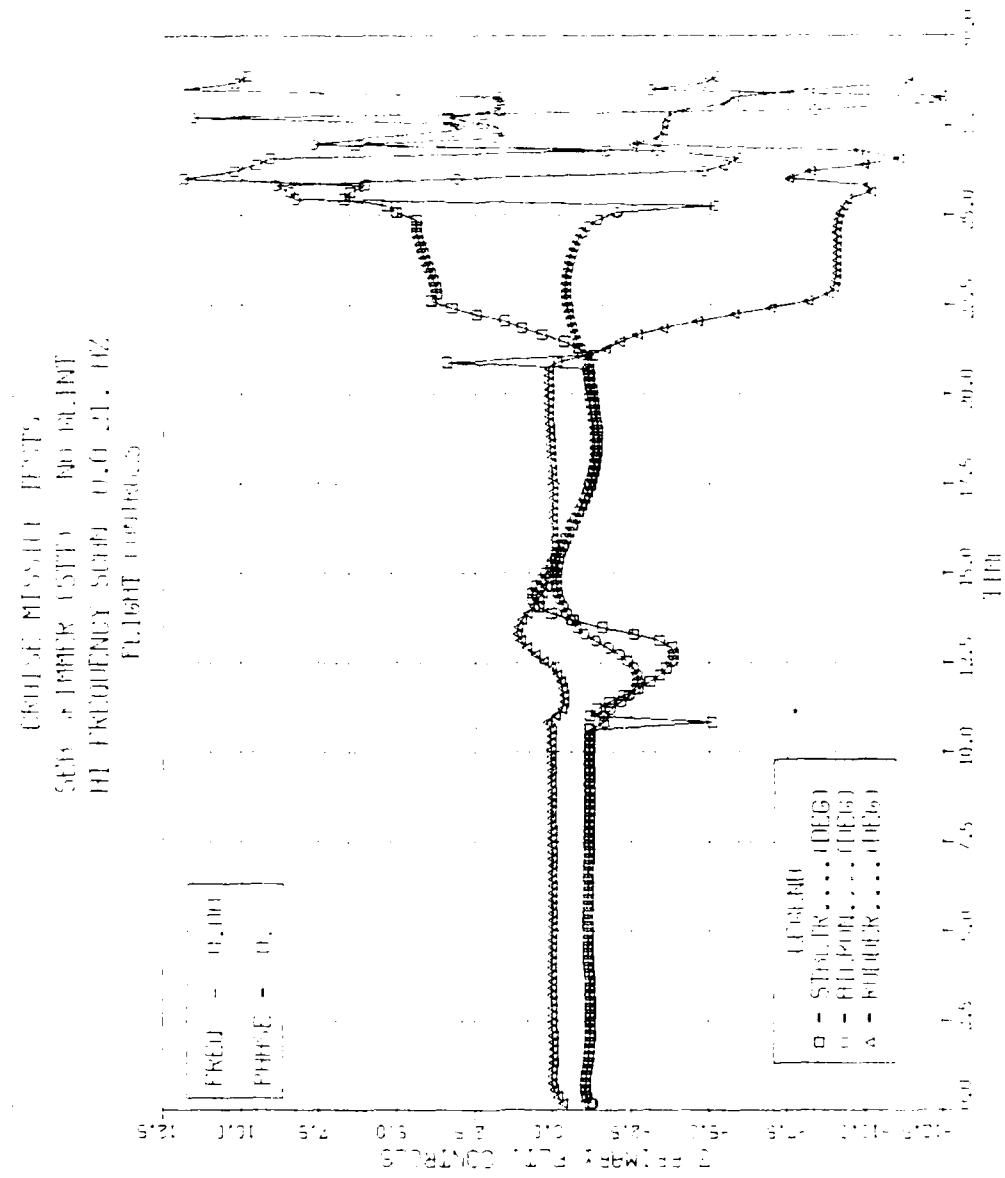


Figure A.79 Conf. V Mission Set - Controls.

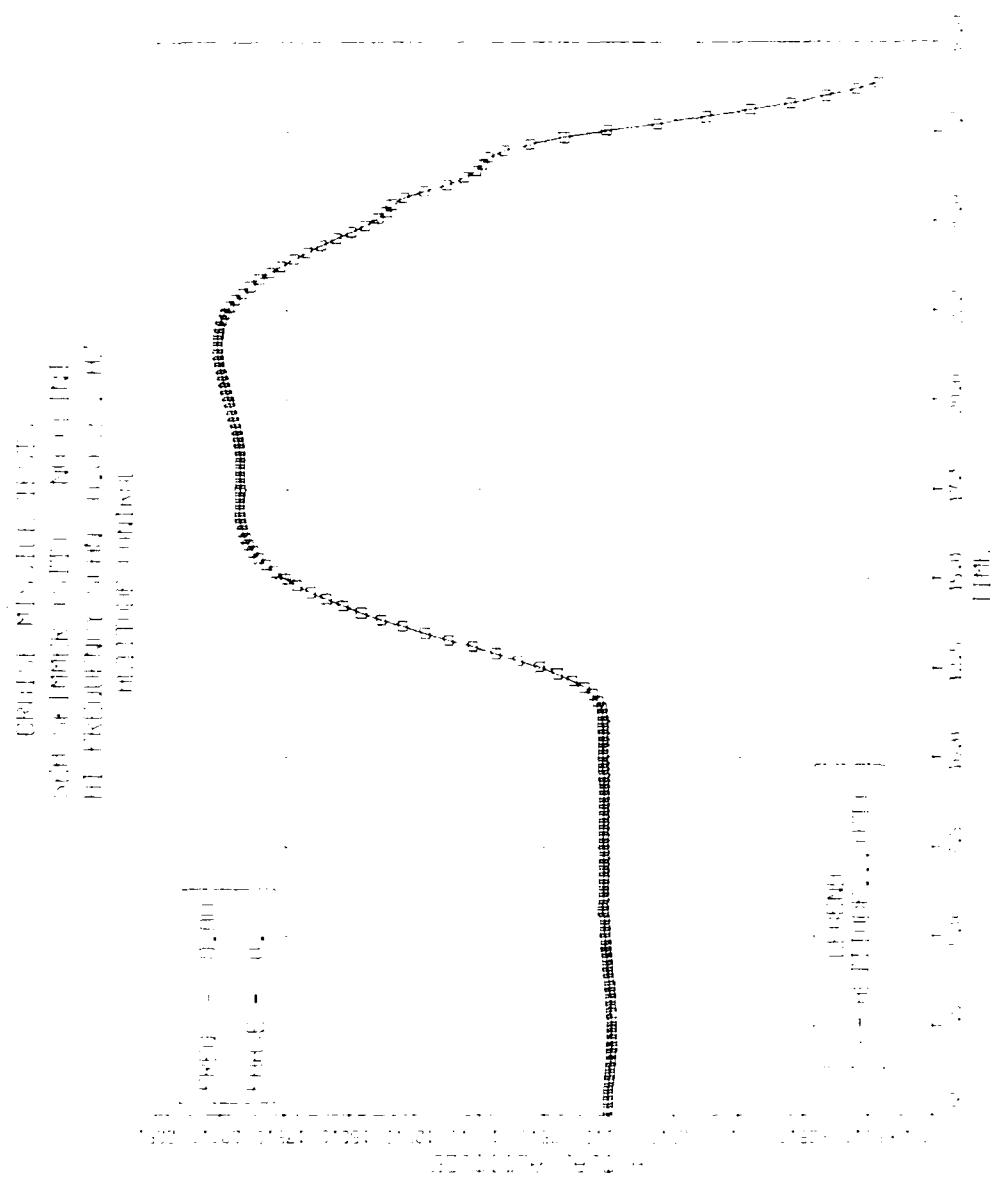


Figure A.80 Conf. V Mission Set - Altitude.

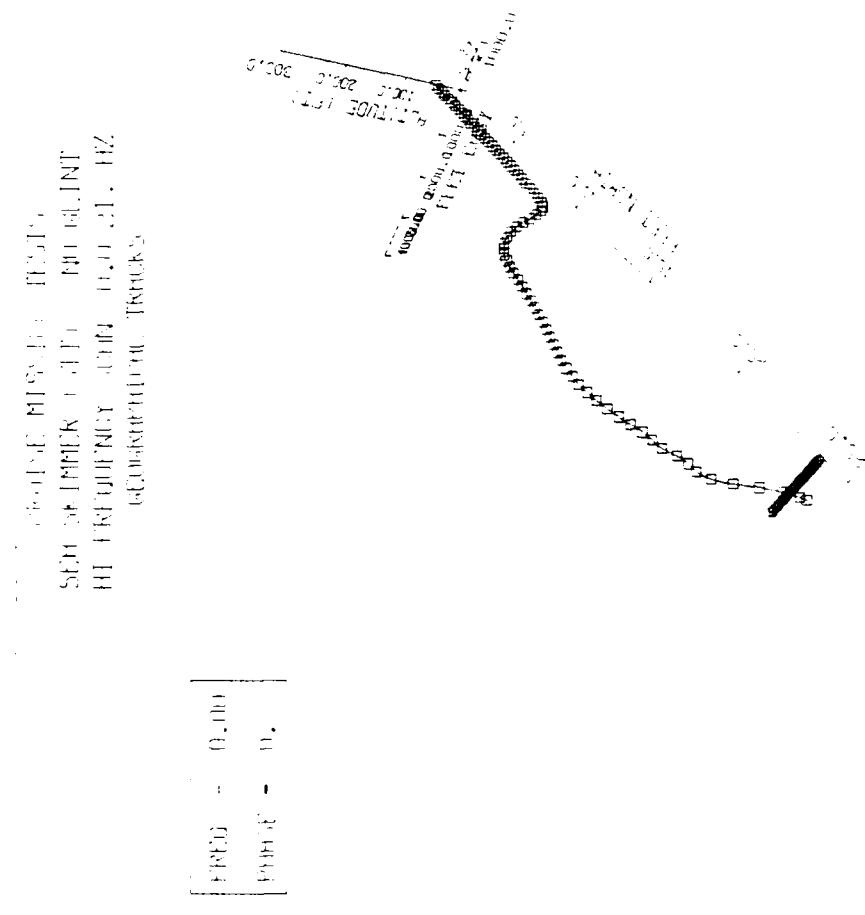


Figure A.81 Conf. v Mission Set - Geo Plot.

CONF. VI Mission Set - Load Factor  
Estimated TITL for the first  
Deployment Configuration

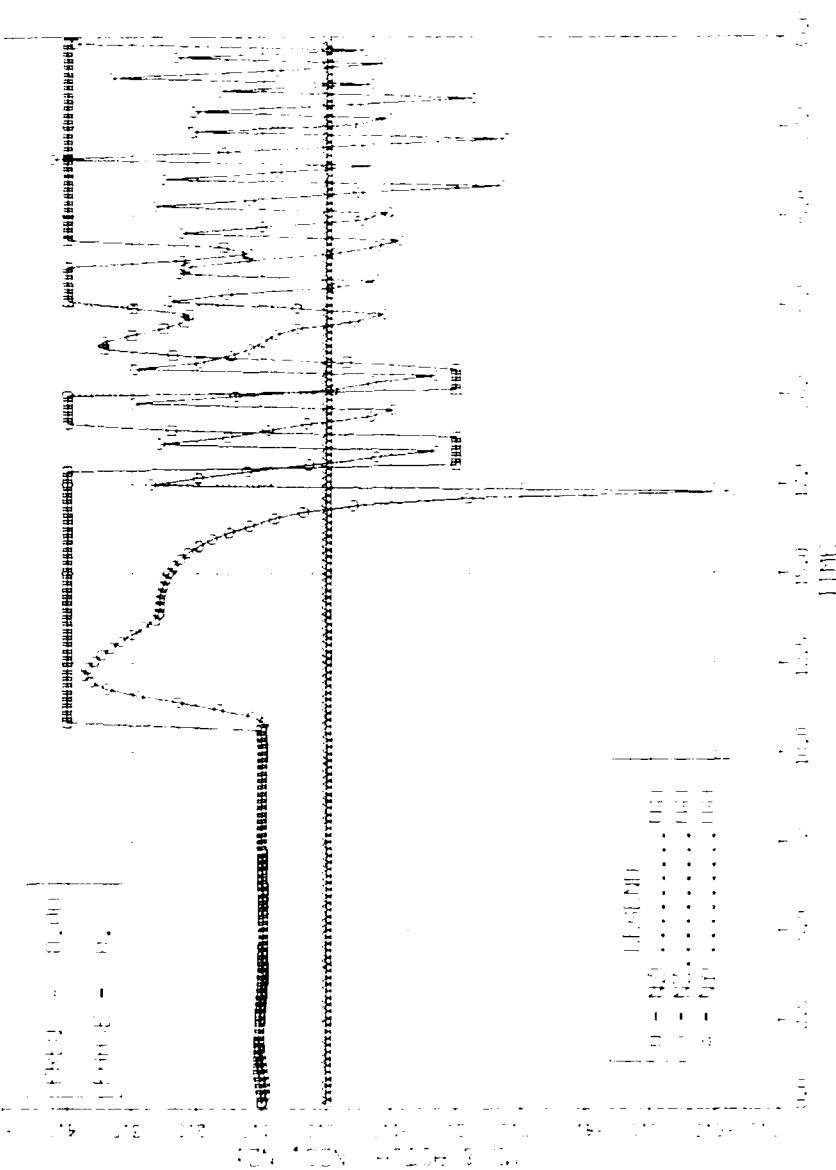


Figure A.82 Conf. VI Mission Set - Load Factor.

Franklin, Philadelphia  
Family Life Institute  
No. 6111 N. Clark  
Tampa, Florida

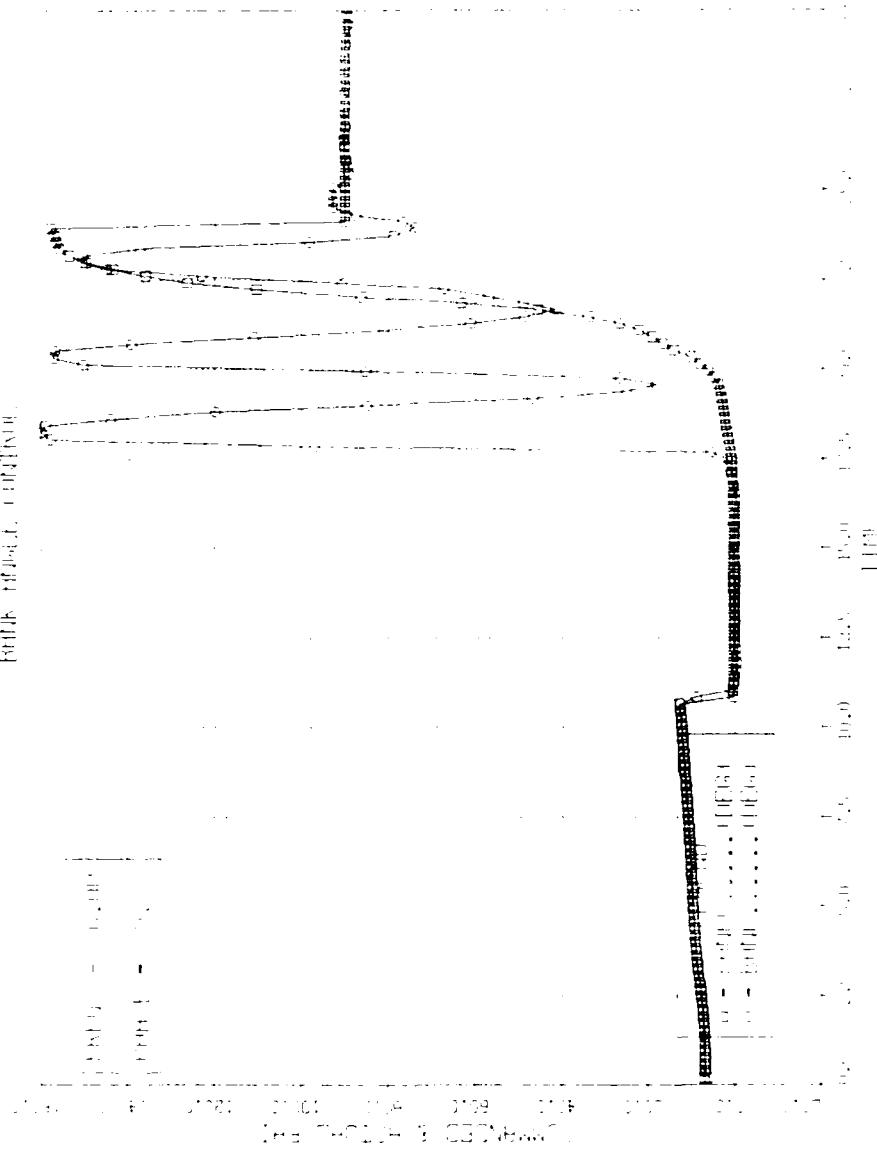


Figure A.83 Conf. VI Mission Set - Bank.

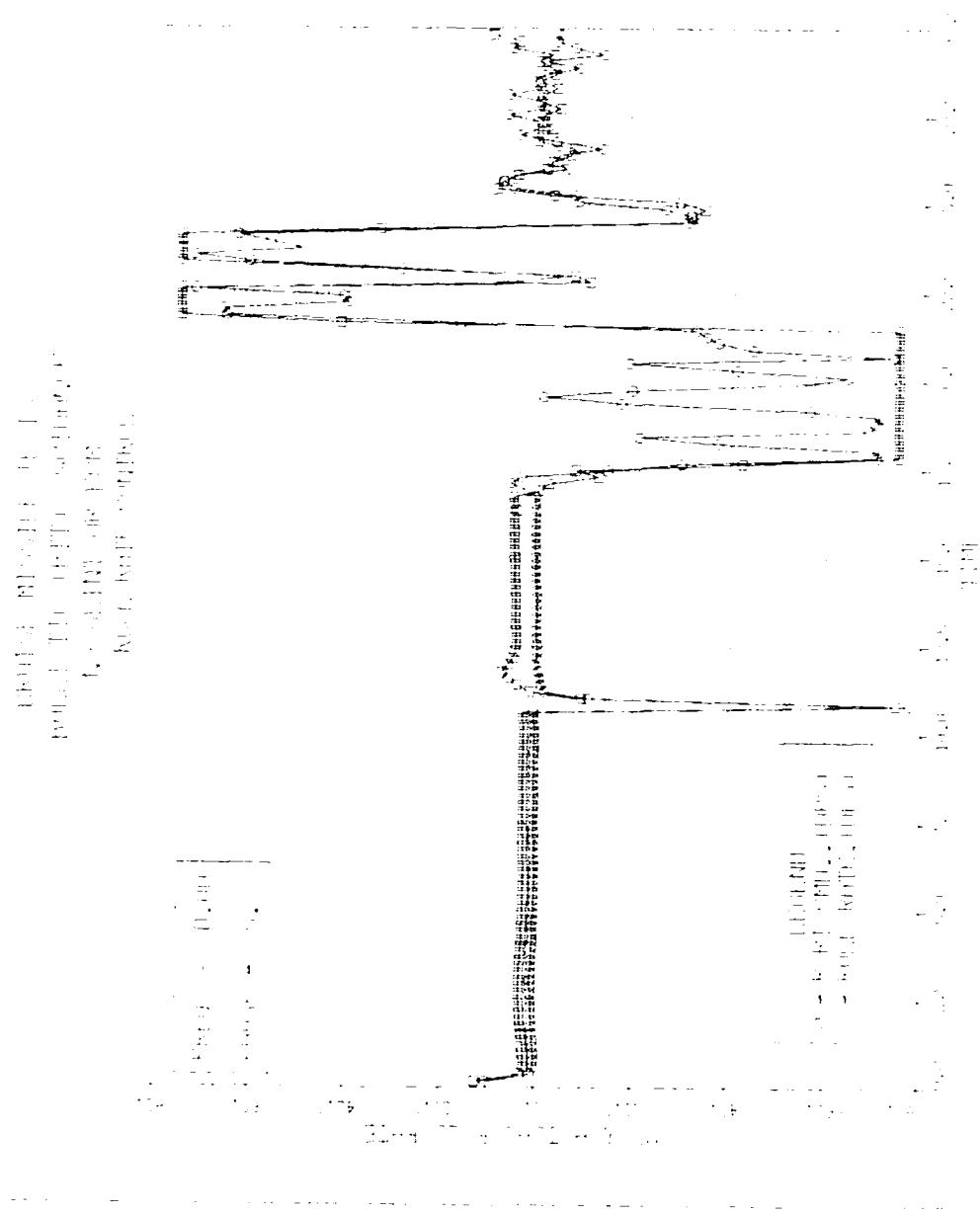


Figure A.84 Conf. VI Mission Set - Roll Rate.

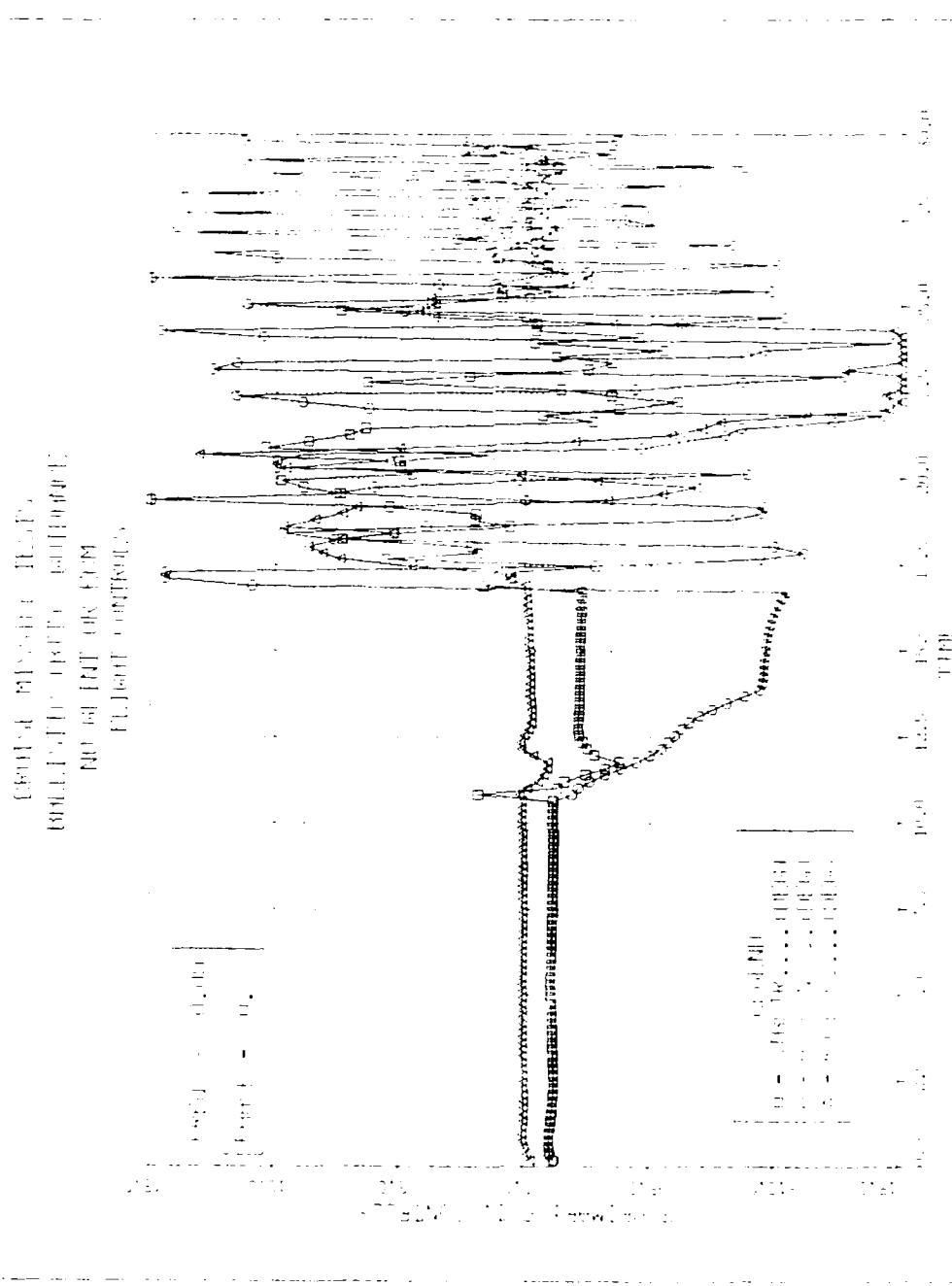


Figure A.85 Conf. VI Mission Set - Controls.

APPENDIX B

\*\*\*\*\* SIMULATION PROGRAM TABULAR DATA OUTPUT \*\*\*\*\*

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECH AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

SIMULATION TERMINATED DUE TO CPA  
\*\*\* BLINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20  
\*\*\* BLINKER PHASE = 0.

MISS	*	=====	=====	EKRURK FUNCTIONS	=====	ELEVATION	=====
DISTANCE	*	BANK	*	AZIMUTH	*		*
42.87372	*	0.20466	*	0.11202	*	0.03046	*
						0.00866	*

\*\*\*\*\* RANGES FOR ALL SAVED VARIABLES \*\*\*\*\*

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
TIME.....(SEC)	0.15000	25.061737
NZC.....(G)	0.289682	4.00000
NZ.....(G)	0.551092	5.750864
BANK.....(DEG)	-115.934293	94.842149
BANK.....(DEG)	-115.765106	84.187443
RKT CMC.....(OPS)	-74.999985	74.399985
RCL RATE.....(UPS)	-73.566184	72.197142
ECH SHIFT.....(FT)	-75.000000	75.000000
GLINT SHIFT.....(FT)	-47.924835	47.070313
STLTH.....(DB)	-15.000000	15.934396
AIKEN.....(DEG)	-6.261881	0.000000

RUDGER	•	(FT)	-3	44-69-85	952714
ALTITUDE	•	(FT)	13	361130	106537
XW	•	(FT NORTH)	159	440155	23867
YW	•	(FT EAST)	-3	520452	21711
X T	•	(FT NORTH)	24 000	000000	405030
X M	•	(FT EAST)	6	649995	240000
X R	•	(FT)	116	888184	000000
PHASE MARKER			0	000000	000000

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
CLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

ELINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20

LINE..... (SEC) SEC.....(6) W.....(6) BANK.....(6) BANK.....(6) DATA SET NUMBER 1 OR 4

詩經·國風·召南·鵲巢

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\* \* \* BLINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20

DATA SET NUMBER 1 OF 4

TIME ..... ( SEC ) SEC ..... ( SEC ) BANK ..... ( SEC )

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

CRUISE MISSILE TEST  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
CLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*\*\* ELINKER FREQUENCY = 0:20

TIME..... (SEC)	R/R/T	CMD..(DPS)	ROLL RATE.(DPS)	TLM SHIFT..(TT)	GLINT SHIFT(TT)
0.1	60000	*	9.865781	* -75.000000	* 19.921875
0.3	80000	*	0.744763	* -75.000000	* 47.070213
0.5	70000	*	-0.607653	* -75.000000	* -43.070247
0.7	59999	*	-0.488012	* -75.000000	* -22.952148
0.9	49999	*	-0.235456	* -75.000000	* -13.886780
1.1	39998	*	-0.0222514	* -75.000000	* -4.524805
1.3	29998	*	-0.008558	* -75.000000	* -4.5071082
1.5	19996	*	0.0131125	* -75.000000	* -4.3760500
1.7	99948	*	0.085417	* -75.000000	* -1.97461
1.9	99934	*	0.0650194	* -75.000000	* -1.54409
2.1	89920	*	0.020872	* -75.000000	* -1.232962

諸君其各盡其才，勿以爲吾輩所制。吾輩固當以實業為主，而亦不可不有他種之研究。

2011-2012  
2012-2013  
2013-2014  
2014-2015  
2015-2016  
2016-2017  
2017-2018  
2018-2019  
2019-2020  
2020-2021  
2021-2022  
2022-2023  
2023-2024  
2024-2025  
2025-2026  
2026-2027  
2027-2028  
2028-2029  
2029-2030  
2030-2031  
2031-2032  
2032-2033  
2033-2034  
2034-2035  
2035-2036  
2036-2037  
2037-2038  
2038-2039  
2039-2040  
2040-2041  
2041-2042  
2042-2043  
2043-2044  
2044-2045  
2045-2046  
2046-2047  
2047-2048  
2048-2049  
2049-2050  
2050-2051  
2051-2052  
2052-2053  
2053-2054  
2054-2055  
2055-2056  
2056-2057  
2057-2058  
2058-2059  
2059-2060  
2060-2061  
2061-2062  
2062-2063  
2063-2064  
2064-2065  
2065-2066  
2066-2067  
2067-2068  
2068-2069  
2069-2070  
2070-2071  
2071-2072  
2072-2073  
2073-2074  
2074-2075  
2075-2076  
2076-2077  
2077-2078  
2078-2079  
2079-2080  
2080-2081  
2081-2082  
2082-2083  
2083-2084  
2084-2085  
2085-2086  
2086-2087  
2087-2088  
2088-2089  
2089-2090  
2090-2091  
2091-2092  
2092-2093  
2093-2094  
2094-2095  
2095-2096  
2096-2097  
2097-2098  
2098-2099  
2099-2010  
2010-2011

*	11.399245	*	-74.994985	*	-67.782475	*	-75.000000	*	-75.000000	*	-44.067524
*	11.589231	*	-10.854013	*	-11.366899	*	-75.000030	*	-75.000030	*	-42.175767
*	11.779218	*	0.305698	*	-1.175964	*	-75.000000	*	-75.000000	*	-10.177773

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\* \* \* ELINKER FREQUENCY =

0.20

DATA SET NUMBER 2 Ur 4

TIME.....(SEC) R/RT CME... (DPS) RULL RATE... (DPS) ECA SHIFT... (FT) GLINE SHIFT (FT)

The image shows a single page from a musical score. The page features a five-line staff with various musical notes and rests. Above the staff, there are several sets of numbers and symbols, possibly indicating rehearsal marks or performance instructions. The music consists of measures with different time signatures, including common time and measures with two and three beats. The notes are represented by standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests. The overall layout is typical of a printed musical score.

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 3.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*\*\* ETLINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20

CATA SET NUMBER 2 ut 4

TIME.....(SEC) R/R/T CMD..(EPS) ROLL RATE.(CPS) ECM SHIFT..(FT) GLOW SHIFT(ft)

**	24.0	314346	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-43.0 100000
**	24.6	54242	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-15.0 397401
**	24.8	694138	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-24.0 354405
**	25.0	840333	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-27.0 339003
**	25.2	73925	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-42.0 953519
**	25.4	63720	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-37.0 222370
**	25.6	43614	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-5.0 271912
**	25.8	33511	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-42.0 953519
**	26.0	23407	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-37.0 204104
**	26.2	13303	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-0.0 720214
**	26.4	043158	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-33.0 416746
**	26.5	53094	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-15.0 682373
**	26.7	82990	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-22.0 247225
**	26.9	72885	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-14.0 042664
**	27.1	62781	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-31.0 32070
**	27.3	52676	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-4.0 32224
**	27.5	42572	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-42.0 412181
**	27.7	732468	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-24.0 045247
**	27.9	22393	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-22.0 099603
**	28.1	112255	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-31.0 245776
**	28.3	02155	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-12.0 653513
**	28.4	92050	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-26.0 857422
**	28.6	81946	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-24.0 387524
**	28.8	871841	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-42.0 172107
**	29.0	61737	74.9 95985	75.0 000000	-10.0 717773

\*\*\* ELIMINER FREQUENCY = 0.20

DATA SET NUMBER 3 OF 4

CRUISE MISSILE TEST  
BASELINE MISSILE SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

TIME.....(SEC) STBLTR....(DEG) AILRDN....(DEG) RUDDER....(DEG) AILRUD....(DEG)



9.1	19411	
9.3	09399	
9.4	99383	
9.6	89365	
9.8	79355	
10.	69342	
10.	259324	*
10.	449324	*
10.	039307	*
10.	829287	*
11.	019273	*
11.	209255	*
11.	399245	*
11.	589231	*
11.	79218	*
* * *	* * *	*
-3.5	69754	
-3.8	02103	
-3.8	889286	
-3.8	15103	
-3.5	42220	
-3.2	206109	
-2.8	01994	*
-2.4	C3330	*
-2.2	253359	*
-2.	765883	*
-2.0	203503	*
-1.8	45382	*
-1.6	50609	*
-1.4	61881	*
-1.2	06830	*
-0.8	02103	
-0.4	222716	
-0.2	286725	
0.	262568	
0.	146677	
0.	976055	
0.	761302	
-2.	0194216	*
-2.	9762121	*
-2.	077678	*
-2.	031552	*
-1.	638245	*
-1.	337570	*
-1.	067041	*
-0.	800477	*
-0.	768132	*
-1.	088782	*
-1.0	06830	*
* * *	* * *	*
**	**	

CRUISE MISSILE TEST  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
CLINT PLUS ECL AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*\*# BLINKER FREQUENCY= 0.20

TIME.....(SEC) STBLTR....(DEG) AIRDN....(DEG) KDDER....(DEG) ALTITUDE....(FT)

DATA SET NUMBER 3 OF 4

11.0	969204	-0.9 15540	-0.7 92145	-0.0 043457
12.0	159190	-0.8 18488	-0.4 1045	12.0 076484
12.3	49176	-0.6 99540	-0.2 18712	13.0 746920
12.5	29163	-0.6 12691	-0.3 92433	14.0 980114
12.7	729149	-0.5 66952	-0.3 54648	15.0 78207
12.9	19135	-0.5 7567	-0.3 24478	15.0 677714
13.0	109121	-0.5 75184	-0.3 76927	15.0 73167
13.2	99108	-0.6 11483	-0.4 57703	15.0 92069
13.4	89094	-0.6 61711	-0.5 1647	15.0 10690
13.6	79080	-0.7 35900	-0.6 76090	15.0 125492
13.8	69066	-0.8 26454	-0.7 5570	15.0 126116
14.0	59052	-0.9 17453	-0.9 28560	15.0 148669
14.2	49036	-1.0 06072	-1.0 56622	15.0 156673
14.4	39026	-1.0 94344	-1.1 7841	15.0 164444
14.6	29011	-1.1 72995	-1.2 7473	15.0 16573
14.8	18957	-1.2 41513	-1.3 1750	15.0 16545
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

\*\*\*\*\*

\* 24.124451 \* -4.849390 \* -0.962144 \* -0.114661 \* 241.416747

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*\*\* BLINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20

TIME.....(SEC) STBLTR....(DEG) AILRDN....(DEG) RUDDER....(DEG) ALTITUDE....(FT)

DATA SET NUMBER 3 UF 4

TIME.....(SEC)	STBLTR....(DEG)	AILRDN....(DEG)	RUDDER....(DEG)	ALTITUDE....(FT)
-4.73329	-0.578142	-0.465651	-0.393226	-0.346889
-4.620466	-0.527917	-0.465651	-0.351945	-0.351945
-4.547420	-0.47426	-0.467105	-0.385897	-0.428672
-4.467426	-0.47426	-0.474610	-0.548033	-0.555897
-4.427405	-0.47426	-0.4232819	-0.756084	-0.756084
-4.3553720	-0.427405	-0.232819	-0.927217	-0.927217
-4.3262824	-0.427405	-0.198092	-1.071694	-1.172933
-4.2953720	-0.427405	-0.650840	-1.217293	-1.352913
-4.2543616	-0.427405	-0.2133212	-1.352837	-1.425298
-4.21533517	-0.427405	-0.1492764	-1.425298	-1.425298
-4.17023407	-0.427405	-0.169291	-1.620697	-1.620697
-4.12621302	-0.427405	-0.682539	-1.775575	-1.775575
-4.083158	-0.427405	-0.342552	-1.926140	-1.926140
-4.04593094	-0.427405	-0.090000	-2.018479	-2.018479
-3.97822990	-0.427405	-0.528280	-2.257270	-2.257270
-3.972885	-0.427405	-0.717906	-2.657307	-2.657307
-3.91622781	-0.427405	-0.838568	-2.994135	-2.994135
-3.87352676	-0.427405	-1.040601	-3.403696	-3.403696
-3.82732468	-0.427405	-1.259377	-3.842335	-3.842335
-3.77922362	-0.427405	-1.425937	-4.050159	-4.050159
-3.72812259	-0.427405	-1.521551	-4.308064	-4.308064
-3.6730215510	-0.427405	-1.617841	-4.517561	-4.517561
-3.61781946	-0.427405	-1.759066	-4.718418	-4.718418
-3.5629050	-0.427405	-1.890606	-4.908064	-4.908064
-3.506871841	-0.427405	-2.0385018	-5.061756	-5.061756
-3.44061737	-0.427405	-2.175018	-5.212714	-5.212714

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET

CLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*#\* \* ELINKER FREQUENCY = 0.20

TIME.....(SEC) XM....(FT NORTH) YM....(FT EAST) XT....(FT NORTH) XM....(FT EAST)

A large grid of binary digits (0s and 1s) representing the first 1000 bits of pi. The grid is 100 columns wide and 100 rows high. The digits are arranged in a repeating pattern of 0s and 1s, starting with 3 at the top-left.

0	48	585	6
1	10	663	4
2	17	852	1
3	20	794	3
4	21	609	5
5	22	447	7
6	23	592	2
7	24	122	5
8	25	135	7
9	26	135	5
0	27	121	3
1	28	135	2
2	29	135	0
3	30	135	4
4	31	148	3
5	32	154	5
6	33	131	3
7	34	130	1
8	35	135	0
9	36	135	2
0	37	147	4
1	38	154	6
2	39	149	8
3	40	138	0
4	41	149	2
5	42	147	4
6	43	149	6
7	44	138	8
8	45	147	0
9	46	149	2
0	47	147	4
1	48	149	6
2	49	138	8
3	50	147	0
4	51	149	2
5	52	138	4
6	53	147	6
7	54	149	8
8	55	138	0
9	56	147	2
0	57	149	4
1	58	138	6
2	59	147	8
3	60	149	0
4	61	138	2
5	62	147	4
6	63	149	6
7	64	138	8
8	65	147	0
9	66	149	2
0	67	138	4
1	68	147	6
2	69	149	8
3	70	138	0
4	71	147	2
5	72	149	4
6	73	138	6
7	74	147	8
8	75	149	0
9	76	138	2
0	77	147	4
1	78	149	6
2	79	138	8
3	80	147	0
4	81	149	2
5	82	138	4
6	83	147	6
7	84	149	8
8	85	138	0
9	86	147	2
0	87	149	4
1	88	138	6
2	89	147	8
3	90	149	0
4	91	138	2
5	92	147	4
6	93	149	6
7	94	138	8
8	95	147	0
9	96	149	2
0	97	138	4
1	98	147	6
2	99	149	8
3	00	138	0
4	01	147	2
5	02	149	4
6	03	138	6
7	04	147	8
8	05	149	0
9	06	138	2
0	07	147	4
1	08	149	6
2	09	138	8
3	10	147	0
4	11	149	2
5	12	138	4
6	13	147	6
7	14	149	8
8	15	138	0
9	16	147	2
0	17	149	4
1	18	138	6
2	19	147	8
3	20	149	0
4	21	138	2
5	22	147	4
6	23	149	6
7	24	138	8
8	25	147	0
9	26	149	2
0	27	138	4
1	28	147	6
2	29	149	8
3	30	138	0
4	31	147	2
5	32	149	4
6	33	138	6
7	34	147	8
8	35	149	0
9	36	138	2
0	37	147	4
1	38	149	6
2	39	138	8
3	40	147	0
4	41	149	2
5	42	138	4
6	43	147	6
7	44	149	8
8	45	138	0
9	46	147	2
0	47	149	4
1	48	138	6
2	49	147	8
3	50	149	0
4	51	138	2
5	52	147	4
6	53	149	6
7	54	138	8
8	55	147	0
9	56	149	2
0	57	138	4
1	58	147	6
2	59	149	8
3	60	138	0
4	61	147	2
5	62	149	4
6	63	138	6
7	64	147	8
8	65	149	0
9	66	138	2
0	67	147	4
1	68	149	6
2	69	138	8
3	70	147	0
4	71	149	2
5	72	138	4
6	73	147	6
7	74	149	8
8	75	138	0
9	76	147	2
0	77	149	4
1	78	138	6
2	79	147	8
3	80	149	0
4	81	138	2
5	82	147	4
6	83	149	6
7	84	138	8
8	85	147	0
9	86	149	2
0	87	138	4
1	88	147	6
2	89	149	8
3	90	138	0
4	91	147	2
5	92	149	4
6	93	138	6
7	94	147	8
8	95	149	0
9	96	138	2
0	97	147	4
1	98	149	6
2	99	138	8
3	00	147	0
4	01	149	2
5	02	138	4
6	03	147	6
7	04	149	8
8	05	138	0
9	06	147	2
0	07	149	4
1	08	138	6
2	09	147	8
3	10	149	0
4	11	138	2
5	12	147	4
6	13	149	6
7	14	138	8
8	15	147	0
9	16	149	2
0	17	138	4
1	18	147	6
2	19	149	8
3	20	138	0
4	21	147	2
5	22	149	4
6	23	138	6
7	24	147	8
8	25	149	0
9	26	138	2
0	27	147	4
1	28	149	6
2	29	138	8
3	30	147	0
4	31	149	2
5	32	138	4
6	33	147	6
7	34	149	8
8	35	138	0
9	36	147	2
0	37	149	4
1	38	138	6
2	39	147	8
3	40	149	0
4	41	138	2
5	42	147	4
6	43	149	6
7	44	138	8
8	45	147	0
9	46	149	2
0	47	138	4
1	48	147	6
2	49	149	8
3	50	138	0
4	51	147	2
5	52	149	4
6	53	138	6
7	54	147	8
8	55	149	0
9	56	138	2
0	57	147	4
1	58	149	6
2	59	138	8
3	60	147	0
4	61	149	2
5	62	138	4
6	63	147	6
7	64	149	8
8	65	138	0
9	66	147	2
0	67	149	4
1	68	138	6
2	69	147	8
3	70	149	0
4	71	138	2
5	72	147	4
6	73	149	6
7	74	138	8
8	75	147	0
9	76	149	2
0	77	138	4
1	78	147	6
2	79	149	8
3	80	138	0
4	81	147	2
5	82	149	4
6	83	138	6
7	84	147	8
8	85	149	0
9	86	138	2
0	87	147	4
1	88	149	6
2	89	138	8
3	90	147	0
4	91	149	2
5	92	138	4
6	93	147	6
7	94	149	8
8	95	138	0
9	96	147	2
0	97	149	4
1	98	138	6
2	99	147	8
3	00	149	0
4	01	138	2
5	02	147	4
6	03	149	6
7	04	138	8
8	05	147	0
9	06	149	2
0	07	138	4
1	08	147	6
2	09	149	8
3	10	138	0
4	11	147	2
5	12	149	4
6	13	138	6
7	14	147	8
8	15	149	0
9	16	138	2
0	17	147	4
1	18	149	6
2	19	138	8
3	20	147	0
4	21	149	2
5	22	138	4
6	23	147	6
7	24	149	8
8	25	138	0
9	26	147	2
0	27	149	4
1	28	138	6
2	29	147	8
3	30	149	0
4	31	138	2
5	32	147	4
6	33	149	6
7	34	138	8
8	35	147	0
9	36	149	2
0	37	138	4
1	38	147	6
2	39	149	8
3	40	138	0
4	41	147	2
5	42	149	4
6	43	138	6
7	44	147	8
8	45	149	0
9	46	138	2
0	47	147	4
1	48	149	6
2	49	138	8
3	50	147	0
4	51	149	2
5	52	138	4
6	53	147	6
7	54	149	8
8	55	138	0
9	56	147	2
0	57	149	4
1	58	138	6
2	59	147	8
3	60	149	0
4	61	138	2
5	62	147	4
6	63	149	6
7	64	138	8
8	65	147	0
9	66	149	2
0	67	138	4
1	68	147	6
2	69	149	8
3	70	138	0
4	71	147	2
5	72	149	4
6	73	138	6
7	74	147	8
8	75	149	0
9	76	138	2
0	77	147	4
1	78	149	6
2	79	138	8
3	80	147	0
4	81	149	2
5	82	138	4
6	83	147	6
7	84	149	8
8	85	138	0
9	86	147	2
0	87	149	4
1	88	138	6
2	89	147	8
3	90	149	0
4	91	138	2
5	92	147	4
6	93	149	6
7	94	138	8
8	95	147	0
9	96	149	2
0	97	138	4
1	98	147	6
2	99	149	8
3	00	138	0
4	01	147	2
5	02	149	4
6	03	138	6
7	04	147	8
8	05	149	0
9	06	138	2
0	07	147	4
1	08		

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASLINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\* 11.965204 \* 9986.203120 \* 435.127930 \* 44000.000000 \* 418.922115  
 \* 12.159190 \* 11141.323420 \* 470.755654 \* 24000.000000 \* 420.512322  
 \* 12.349176 \* 10295.842700 \* 502.326670 \* 24000.000000 \* 435.420947  
 \* 12.535163 \* 10450.683600 \* 533.751709 \* 24000.000000 \* 458.873005



CRUISE MISSILE TESTS  
BASELINE MISSION SET  
GLINT PLUS ECM AT 0.2 Hz  
9-19-84

\*\*\* EPI LINKE FREEHOLDING Y = 0-20

TIME.....(SEC) XM-...-(FI NORTH) YM-...-(FI EAST) XM-...-(FI SOUTH) YM-...-(FI EAST)

\* \* \* \* \*

APPENDIX C

TASEM SIMULATION ERGIC BAM NCMENCLATI BE

אַתָּה בְּנֵי עֲמֹקָה וְעַמְקָה אַתָּה בְּנֵי אֶלְקָנָה

CONFESSION

TIME IN SECONDS  
 INTERACTION INTERVAL  
 OUTPUT INTERVAL  
 NUMBER OF OUTPUT SETS SAVED  
 FLAG SET TO INDICATE TERMINATION & REASUN  
 ARRAY CONTAINING ALL SAVED DATA  
 SETS THE PHASE APPLIED TO ECM BLINK EX  
 SETS THE RANGE AT WHICH CLIMB IS COMMENCED

**MISSILE DYNAMICS**  
 UVW LINEAR VELOCITIES (FT/SEC)  
 PQR ANGULAR VELOCITIES (RAD/SEC)  
 ROLL RT PITCH YAW RT  
 PCLT QDOT RDOT BODY AXIS ANGULAR ACCELERATIONS (DEG/SEC)  
 X,Y,Z BODY AXIS AERODYNAMIC FORCES (LBS)  
 L,E LIFT DRAG AERODYNAMIC FORCES (LBS)  
 LA,MA,NA BODY AXIS AERODYNAMIC MOMENTS (FT-LBS)  
 PI,THETA,SY EULER ANGLES (RAD)  
 BANK PITCH HEADING (DEG)  
 PHILC THETA SY DOT " RATE OF CHANGE OF  
 ALFA,BETA ANGLE OF ATTACK, SLOSHIP (RAD)  
 ACASISEL " RATE OF CHANGE OF ALFA, BETA  
 ALFA DT,BE TAD FLIGHT PATH ANGLE (RAD)  
 GAMMA " " (DEG)  
 FLTFTH " " (DEG)  
 NY,NZ EARTH COORDINATES (NM-EAST)  
 X,Y,Z ALTITUDE (FT)  
 XPLCT,YMDOT,HMUT LATERAL ACCELERATION, LOCAL FAULTOR (G'S)  
 VT TOTAL MISSILE VELOCITY (FT/SEC)  
 CRLD,SPAN MEAN AERODYNAMIC CHURK, SPAN (FT)  
 CFCR2,SPAN2 HALF CHURK, HALF SPAN

"T<sub>1</sub>'N,G

GROSS WEIGHT, MASS, ACCEL DUE TO GRAVITY

THRUST, WING AREA  
AIR DENSITY PRESSURE X WING AREA  
DYNAMIC AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

INCREMENTS IN "A"  
FUNCTIONS AND PRODUCTS OF INERTIA

STANDARD CONTROL DEFLECTIONS (DEG)  
CONTROL DEFLECTIONS WITH LIMITS  
APPLIED (DEG)  
TASM UNLIMITED CONTROL DEFLECTIONS (DEG)  
TASM LIMITED CONTROL DEFLECTIONS (DEG)  
INITIAL CONDITION

#### AUTOFILOT

K----  
CGARM-  
E---  
---LM  
---SERI  
---SERC  
---F----FF----FFF  
FACCF-,FDCCDF-

AUTOPILOT GAINS  
ACCELEROMETER LOCATION WRT CG  
COMPARATOR ERRORS  
LIMITED VALUES  
SERVO INPUTS  
SERVO OUTPUTS  
COMMANDED VALUES  
FILTERED SENSOR VARIABLES  
NOTCH FILTER COEFFICIENTS

#### GUIDANCE

AZC,AYC  
X<sub>T</sub>,Y<sub>T</sub>,HT  
X<sub>R</sub>,Y<sub>R</sub>,HR  
XRECM,YRECM,HRECM  
XECM,YECM,HECM  
XGLNT,YGLNT,HGLNT  
RANGE,RGECM  
TSFED  
SYT,THELAT  
HEADLEFT  
VIANAZ,VIANEL  
TRAKAZ,TRAKEL

COMMANDED VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL  
ACCELERATIONS IN EARTH AXES (G'S)  
EARTH COORDINATES OF TARGET (FT)  
POSITION OF THE TARGET (FT)  
EARTH COORDINATES (FT)  
POSITION OF RADAR TARGET (X,Y,R) HR WITH ECM  
AND GLINT ACQUIRED WRT MISSILE (FT)  
RADAR TARGET (X,Y,RECMT,HECM (FT/S))  
K RATE OF CHANGE OF WRT MISSILE (FT/S)  
RELATIVE VELOCITY OF TARGET WRT MISSILE  
IN TARGET RADAR POSITION DUE TO ECM  
TARGET RADAR POSITION DUE TO GLINT  
RANGE TO KALCAR TARGET (FT)  
RANGE TO KALCAR TARGET (TGT WITH ECM+GLINT)  
TARGET SPEED (FT/SEC)  
HEADING, ELEV.  
TARGET FROM MISSILE (RAD)  
TARGET FROM MISSILE (DEG)  
COMPONENT OF RELATIVE VEL. PERPENDICULAR  
TO LUS IN AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION (FT/SEC)  
COMPONENT OF MISSILE VELOCITY VECTOR IN

SIGAZ, SIGEL  
DSIGAZ, DSIGEL  
SICDAZ, SIGEL  
DSGCAZ, DSGEL  
SIGCAZ, SIGEL  
DSGCAZ, DSGEL  
LAMCAZ, LAMEL  
FREQ  
SPIFTY, SHIFT  
BRTTHR  
KNFAZ, KNEEL

AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION (FT/SEC)  
EARTH AZIMUTH, ELEVATION LOS ANGLES (RAU)  
EARTH AZIMUTH ELEVATION LOS ANGLES (DEG)  
RATES OF CHANGE OF EARTH REFERENCED  
(RAD/SEC)  
SAME AS ABOVE (DEG/SEC)  
FILTERED SIGDAT • SIGDET (RAD/SEC)  
FILTERED SIGDAT • SIGDET (DEG/SEC)  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION CONSTANTS  
FREQUENCY OF ECM BLINKING  
DISTANCE OF ECM BLINKER FROM TARGET AIM  
POINT (FT)  
BURN-THROUGH RANGE  
AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION NAVIGATION FILTER  
CONSTANTS

**APPENDIX D**  
**MAIN PROGRAM LISTING**  
**FOR**  
**TACTICAL CRUISE MISSILE SIMULATION**

\*\*\*  
TRANSLATED BY  
CDR BARTON P. ANDERSON, USN  
NAVY POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING  
MCNALLY, CA 9943  
\*\*\*  
TRANSLATED FROM CSMP PROGRAM BY  
DR. MARLE HEMMETT  
LCDR KENT WATTERSON, USN

9-10-84  
\*\*\*\*\*  
PROGRAM TCMC  
\*\*\*\*\*  
CONTROLS THE OVERALL EXECUTION OF THE SIMULATION. CALLS THE NECESSARY SUBROUTINES WHEN THE CATION MUST BE STORED FOR OUTPUT AND WHEN THE RUN HAS COMPLETED DUE TO LPAK FINITM.

```

IMPLICIT REAL(A-Z)
INTEGER PHI,PH2,PH3,PH4,I,J,K,N,NPTS,CPA,NUL,T,PCOUNT,INFAL

```

COMMON /A/ TIME \* FINTIM,DT \* EPUT \* NCUT \*  
 G \* RHO \* PI \*  
 IXX \* IYY \* IXZ \*  
 ID \* IE \* IF \*  
 CHURDZ \* CHORE \* SPAN2 \* SPAN \*  
 MISCELLANEUS CONSTANTS \*

```

C      COMMON /H/  FREQ
*      *      XECM      SHIFT      BRNTHR
*      *      YGLNT      HE CM      XGNT
*      *      HTECM      YTECM      *
C
C      **** * BLOCK /F/ : GUIDANCE PARAMETERS
C      **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C      COMMON /F/  PH1      PH2      PH3      PH4
*      *      OFFSET      ALTAT      SGDZPU      MISDST
*      *      LAMDAZ      PLAMDEL      KNFAZ      KNLIM
*      *      NLC          PHIC       GAMMA      PCLIM
*      *      PC           WC         RLC        RANGE
*      *      SIGAZ      SIGEL      SIGDAR      SIGDEF
*      *      SVT          THETAT      XT        YT
*      *      HT           NYC        PUPRNG      *
C
C      **** * BLOCK /I/ : CUT PUT ARRAY
C      **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C      COMMON /I/  PTS(300,20)
C
C      *** * INITIALIZE ALL VARIABLES
C
C      PLCTTING SURFACE
C      CALL TEK618
C      CALL CCPRS
C      CALL SWISSM
C
C      I CALL INIT
C
C      *** * BEGIN DYNAMIC SIMULATION **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C
C      1C If (CPA>1.0) GO TO 100
C      TIME=TIME+DT
C      If (TIME>PINIT) CPA=2.0
C      PCOUNT = PCOUNT+1
C
C      *** * HCM MISSION PROFILE/GUIDANCE. GENERATE INIT, PFILE

```

```

C      CALL MISSN1
C
C      *** GENERATE CONTROL MOVEMENTS: STBLTR, AILRDN, RUDDER
C      CALL APIL0T
C
C      *** GENERATE MISSILE MOTION AND POSITION
C      CALL AERO
C
C      *** GENERATE APPARENT RADAR TARGET POSITION & MOTION
C      CALL TGNAV
C
C      *** STORE REQUIRED PLOT DATA IN THE PTS ARRAY.
C
C      IF (PCOUNT .LT. NCUT) GO TO 50
C      CALL PREPAR
C      PCOUNT = 0.0
C      CONTINUE
C
C      GC TO 10
C
C      LOC CONTINUE
C
C      *** END DYNAMIC SIMULATION *****
C
C      *** INVOKE LISSPLA AND TABULAR OUTPUT ROUTINES
C      CALL CLPUT(NPTS,CPA)
C
C      *** TEST PATCH TO BYPASS ITERATIONS (KTEST = 1)
C      KTEST = 0
C      IF (KTEST.EQ.1) GO TO 150
C      *** *****
C
C      *** ITERATE THE PHASE VARIABLE IN THE ELM PACKAGE
C      NFAZE = NFAZE + 1
C      IF (NFAZE.LE.4) GO TO 1
C
C

```

```

C *** ITERATE THE BLINKER FREQUENCY
C      FREQ = FREQ +5.0
C      IF(FREQ.EQ.30.0) GO TO 1
C      CALL ECNEP
C      STOP
C      END

C*** SUBROUTINE INIT          9-07-84
C*** BLOCK DATA
C*** COUNTS DATA STATEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENT STATEMENTS FOR
C*** VARIABLES NOT INITIALIZED IN THE BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM BELCh.
C*** ALSO REINITIALIZES INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR MORE THAN ONE RUN.
C*** IMPLICIT REAL(A-Z)
C      COMMON /A/ TIME,FLUTIM,DT
C      IX    ,IY    ,IZ    ,IXZ   ,IA    ,IB    ,IC    ,IS    ,
C      ID    ,IE    ,IF    ,IG    ,IH    ,IJ    ,IK    ,
C      CHURD,CHURS,CHURC,SPAN2,SPAN ,INFLAT
C
C      COMMON /C/ KPTCHR
C      KZAMMA,KZLIM,AITRON,ESERO
C
C      COMMON /U/ ALFA
C      U      ,V      ,W      ,VT
C      PHI   ,CO    ,CY    ,THETA
C      CM    ,CN    ,P     ,CL
C      R     ,ALFAUT,PDOT,ALFOUT
C      QDUT,XMDCUT,YMDUT
C
C      COMMON /E/ XM1,PITCH1
C      XM1  ,DANK1,ALTUND,THEEND

```

```

* * * AUA1          *PTCHK1      *KOLUR1      *YAWK1      *ISPEED
* * * XT1           *VT1         *HT1         *HT1         *PH4
C   COMMUN /F/    PH1          PH2          PH3          MISUDI
* * * OFFSET       ALTAIT      LAMDAZ      SGZPU      *NNFEL
* * * LAMDAZ      LAMDAZ      PHIC        KNAFAZ      *PLIM
* * * NZC          NZC          PC          GAMMAL      *RANGE
* * * PC           PC          SIGNAL      SIGCAT      *SLIDER
* * * SIGNAL       SIGNAL      SYT         THEAT      *YT
* * * SYT          SYT         HT          NYC         PUFRNG
* * * HT           HT          FREQ        SHIFTY      *SRNTIK
* * * FREQ         XECM       YGLNT      *HLCM       *XGLEN
* * * XECM        HGLNT      TECHM      *XTECM      *YTECM
C   COMMON /H/    FREQ        XECM       SHIFTY      *SRNTIK
* * * YGLNT      TECHM      *HLCM       *XGLEN
* * * TECHM      *XTECM      *YTECM
C   COMMUN /I/ PTS(300,20)
C   C EXECUTABLE STATEMENTS *****
C   C * * * COMPUTED CONSTANTS
C   C * * * PI = 1E0/PI
C   C IA = 1XX*IZZ-IXZ**2
C   C IB = 1ZZ/IA
C   C IC = 1XZ/IA
C   C ID = 1XZ*(IYY-IXX-IZZ)/IA
C   C IE = (IZZ**2-IYY*IIZ+IZ**2)/IA
C   C IF = 1/IY
C   C IG = (IXX-IIZ)/IYY
C   C IH = 1XZ/IY
C   C II = 1XZ/IA
C   C IJ = (IXX+IYY-IXX**2-IXZ**2)/IA
C   C IK = (IXX+IYY-IXX**2-IXZ**2)/IA
C   C PLIP = RRTLM/PI
C   C * * * * * PARAMETERS TO BE INITIALIZED FOR EACH RUN FULLW
C   C * * * * * NLUIT = INITUPDT/DT
C   C * * * * * If (AMUL(CPDT,DT).LE.0.5) NLUIT=NLUIT+1
C   C TIME = 0.0
C   C CPA = C
C   C PCOUNT = 0

```

```

C   NP TS = C
DU 100 I=1,200
DC 50 J=1,20
      PTS( I,J) = 0.0
C   5C CONTINUE
10C
C   U = U1*TAN(AOA1/P11)
      V = SCR1(U1*#2+W*#2)*TAN(SIDES1/P11)
      VT = SCR1(U1*#2+V**2+W**2)
QS = 12.0*RHO*(VT**2)/2.0
C   P = ECLLR1/P11
      Q = FTCHR1/P11
      R = YAWR1/P11
C   PDCT = 0.0
      QDCT = 0.0
      RDCT = 0.0
C   THETA = PITCH1/P11
PH1 = BANK1/P11
SY = HEADING1/P11
GAMMA = 0.0
NZ = 1.0
C   XM = XM1
      YM = YM1
ALITUDE = ALTITUDE
C   AOA = ACA1
      ALFA = ACA1/P11
      ALFADT = 0.0
C   SIDESL = SIDES1/P11
      BETA = SIDES1/P11
      BETAUDT = 0.0
C   XT = XTL
      YT = YTL
      HT = FTL
      KANCE = SQR1((XT-XM)*#2+(YT-YM)*#2+(HT-ALTITUDE)*#2)
C   PH1 = 0
      PH2 = 0

```

```

      PH3 = C
      PH4 = C
C *** INITIAL CONTROL POSITIONS
C   ELE1 = -1.0
C   AIL1 = 0.0
C   RUD1 = 0.0
C
C   NYSERC = -ELE1/P11
C   BSERO = -AIL1/P11
C   NYSERD = -RUD1/P11
C *** INITIAL ACCELERATIONS & COMMANDED RATES
C
C   NZ = 1.0
C   NY = 0.0
C
C   PC = C00
C   UC = -ELE1/P11
C   RC = 0.0
C *** PARAMETERS TO BE CHANGED FROM BASELINE VALUES
C
C   FINTIM = 30.0
C   KCLLK = 0.5
C   ALTATT = 0.0
C   BRNTHR = 500
C
C   SIGDAF = ISPEED/XT1
C   SIGDEF = (HTL-ALTUC1)*UL/XT1**2
C
C   RETURN
C   END

***** BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM TO INITIALIZE COMMON
***** BLOCK DATA
***** REAL(A-L)
***** INTEGER FF1,PH2,PH3,PH4,NPTS,CPTA,NULT,PCUUN

```

* YN, NFAZE		COMMON /A/ TIME	FINTIM, DT	OPDT	NCUT	NPTS	CPA	PCOUNT,
C	*	G	'I	'PI	'PAS	'T	'S	
*	*	IYX	'I <sup>2</sup> Z	'IA	'IB	'IC	'IS	
*	*	ID	'IE	'IH	'II	'IJ	'IK	
C	COMMON /E/ CHORD	'SPAN2, SPAN	'SPAN	'SPAN2, SPAN	'SPAN	'SPAN	'SPAN	
*	*	LFT1(2,36)	'LFT2(2,36)	'DRG1(2,36)	'DRG2(2,36)	'PTCH1(2,36)	'PTCH2(2,36)	
*	*	DRG3(2,36)	'DRG4(2,36)	'PTCH1(2,36)	'PTCH2(2,36)	'SIE2(6,10)	'SIE2(6,10)	
*	*	SID1(6,10)	'SID2(6,10)	'SIE2(6,10)	'SIE2(6,10)	'DREC1(6,10)	'DREC1(6,10)	
*	*	DREC2(6,10)	'DKEC3(6,10)	'LTREL(6,10)	'LTREL(6,10)	'CLADT	'CLADT	
*	*	LTRL3(6,10)	'CLQ	'CLADT	'CLADT	'CDAT	'CMAT	
*	*	CYR	'CNBUT	'CDQ	'CDQ	'CRBUT	'CYRBU	
C	COMMON /C/ KPTCHR	'KROLLR	'KYAKRT	'KYAKRT	'KYAKRT	'CGARML	'CGARML	
*	*	KLAMMA	'KALT	'KALT	'KALT	'KNZN	'KNZN	
*	*	RRTLIN	'PLIM	'KNY	'KNY	'RUDER	'RUDER	
*	*	ALLRDN	'STBLTR	'NY SERO	'NY SERO			
C	COMMON /U/ ALFA	'BETA	'VT	'VT	'VT	'HMDUT	'HMDUT	
*	*	U	'V	'W	'W	'SY	'SY	
*	*	PHI	'GAMMA	'THETA	'THETA	'CR	'CR	
*	*	CD	'CY	'GL	'GL	'Q	'Q	
*	*	C4	'CN	'P	'P	'POOT	'POOT	
*	*	R	'ALFAOT	'BE TAUT	'BE TAUT	'AL TUD	'AL TUD	
*	*	DUOT	'RDCT	'NZ	'NZ	'YMDUT	'YMDUT	
C	COMMON /E/ XYL	'YM1	'AL TUD	'AL TUD	'AL TUD	'IDESI	'IDESI	
*	*	PITCH1	'BANK'	'HE CNU	'HE CNU	'YAKRI	'YAKRI	
*	*	ADA1	'PTCHR1	'RULLKI	'RULLKI	'ISPEED	'ISPEED	
C	COMMON /F/ PH1	'PH2	'PH3	'PH4	'PH4			
*	*	CFFSET	'ALTATT	'SGDLPU	'MISUST			
*	*	LAMDAZ	'LAMDEL	'KNFAC	'KNFEL			
*	*	NZC	'PHIC	'GANNAC	'PULLIM			
*	*	PC	'QC	'RC	'KANGUE			
*	*	SIGAZ	'SIGEL	'SIGDAF	'SIGULF			
*	*	SYT	'THETAT	'NYC	'PUPNG			
C	COMMON /H/ FREEQ	'SHIFTY	'SHIFTH	'HE CFM	'BRNTH	'XOLNT	'XOLNT	



* *	-4.0	-0.50,	-3.0	-0.42,	-2.0	-0.30,	-1.0	-0.15,	-3.0	-0.25,
* *	0.0	-0.08,	1.0	0.04,	2.0	0.15,	3.0	0.58,	3.0	0.92,
* *	4.0	0.38,	5.0	0.47,	6.0	0.87,	10.0	0.78,	11.0	0.78,
* *	6.0	0.80,	9.0	0.87,	22.0	69.99.0/				

B. DCLSTE VS. STABILITR (INCREMENT IN LIFT COEFFICIENT  
DUE TO SYMMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLECTION)

DATA LFT1 /	-15.0	-10.0	-10.0	-0.97,	-13.0	-0.94,	-12.0	-0.90,
*	-11.0	-0.84,	-10.0	-0.75,	-9.0	-0.71,	-8.0	-0.62,
*	-7.0	-0.59,	-6.0	-0.48,	-5.0	-0.40,	-4.0	-0.32,
*	-3.0	-0.24,	-2.0	-0.16,	-1.0	-0.08,	0.0	-0.00,
*	1.0	0.08,	2.0	0.16,	3.0	0.24,	4.0	0.33,
*	5.0	0.41,	6.0	0.49,	7.0	0.57,	8.0	0.65,
*	9.0	0.73,	10.0	0.80,	11.0	0.86,	12.0	0.92,
*	13.0	0.96,	14.0	0.98,	15.0	1.00,	10*9999.	/

C. DRAG COEFFICIENT DATA

A. CEBAS VS. CLBAS (BASIC DRAG COEFFICIENT) AS A FUNCTION  
OF BASIC LIFT COEFFICIENT

DATA DRG1 /	-9.	0.80,	-8.	0.61,	-7.	0.50,	-6.	0.42,
*	-5.	0.32,	-4.	0.31,	-3.	0.29,	-2.	0.23,
*	-1.	0.22,	0.	0.22,	0.	0.23,	0.	0.24,
*	0.	0.29,	0.	0.31,	0.	0.32,	0.	0.33,
*	0.7	0.49,	0.8	0.57,	0.5	0.68,	0.6	0.76,
*	32.0	99.55./					1.0,	0.60,

B. ECOSTE VS. STABILTR (INCREMENT IN DRAG COEFFICIENT  
DUE TO SYMMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLECTION)

DATA DRG2 /	-15.0	0.106,	-14.	0.051,	-13.	0.077,	-12.	0.065,
*	-10.0	0.044,	-9.	0.036,	-8.	0.028,	-7.	0.022,
*	-6.0	0.016,	-5.	0.011,	-4.	0.007,	-3.	0.003,
*	-2.0	0.001,	-1.	0.007,	0.	0.011,	1.	0.001,
*	2.0	0.004,	3.	0.007,	4.	0.011,	5.	0.015,
*	6.	0.023,	7.	0.030,	8.	0.034,	9.	0.045,
*	10.	0.063,	11.	0.073,	12.	0.089,	13.	0.100,
*	14.	0.126,	15.	0.146,	12*59.9.	/		

C. ECOSTA VS. ALIRON (INCREMENT IN DRAG COEFFICIENT  
DUE TO ASYMMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLECTION)

DATA	DRC2/	-15.0	-10.0	-6.0	-2.0	2.0	6.0	10.0	14.0
		.0120	.0048	.0016	.0001	.0001	.0017	.0048	.0100
*	*	-14.0	-9.0	-5.0	-1.0	3.0	7.0	11.0	15.0
*	*	.0102	.0036	.0014	.0000	.0000	.0023	.0056	.0120
*	*	-13.0	-8.0	-4.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	12.0	16.0
*	*	.0085	.0030	.0007	.0000	.0007	.0030	.0071	.0140
*	*	-12.0	-7.0	-3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	13.0	17.0
*	*	.0071	.0023	.0003	.0000	.0001	.0038	.0085	.0185

#### D. DCDSTR VS. RUDDER INCREMENT IN DRAG COEFFICIENT DUE TO RUDDER CEFLECTION

### 3. PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT ( $\alpha_{MA}$ )

#### A. CMBAS VS. ACA (BASIC PITCHING MIGRATION COEFFICIENT)

```

DATA PITCH1/ -10..1 1..13.. -8..1 0..80.. -6..1 0..50.. -4..1 0..31..  

      -2..1 0..16.. 0..1.. -0..03.. 4..1 0..12..  

      6..1 0..22.. 8..1 -0..32.. 12..1 -0..62..  

      48..9999.. /
```

## B. COMSTE V.S. STBLTK INCREMENT IN PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT DUE TO SYMMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLECTION

```

* DATA PTCr2 / -15.00 .90. -14.00 .88. -12.00 .78. -10.00 .68.
*      -8.00 .56. -6.00 .42. -4.00 .27. -2.00 .12.
*      0.00 .00. 2.00 -.10. 4.00 -.20. 6.00 -.32.
*     -8.00 -.45. 10.00 -.50. 12.00 -.60. 14.00 -.78.
*    15.00 -.80. 18.00 -.90. 21.00 -.95. 24.00 -.98.

```

SUCSESSTIP COEFFICIENT DATA

A. CYBAS VS. SIDE SLIP AND AGA (BASIC SIDE FORCE COEFFICIENT AS A FUNCTION OF SIDESLIP AND ANGLE OF ATTACK. THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SIDESLIP. THE PARAMETER IS ANGLE OF ATTACK).

B. CRBAS VS. SIDESLIP AND ACA (BASIC KOL COEFFICIENT AS A FUNCTION OF SIDESLIP AND PARAMETER ANGLE OF ATTACK)

C. CMBAS VS. SIDESL AND AGA (BASIC YAW COEFFICIENT AS A FUNCTION OF SIDELOAD AND PARAMETER ANGLE OF ATTACK)

## DIRECTIONAL CONTINUOUS COEFFICIENT DATA

A. CYSTR VS. RUDDER AND ALA (INCREMENT IN SIDE FORCE COEFFICIENT DUE TO RUDDER DEFLECTION AND PARAWEIER ANGLE OF ATTACK)

B. CONSTR VS. RUDDER AND AGA (INCREMENT IN YAWING MOMENT  
EFFICIENT DUE TO RUDDER DEFLECTION AND PAKAMETER  
ANGLE OF ATTACK)

DATA	CREC21	0.01	-8.0	2.0	6.0	-0.62	0.63	-0.65	8.0
* * * * *	-15.01	-0.70	-	-	-	-0.049	-0.024	-0.048	-0.065
* * * * *	-10.01	-0.50	-	-	-	-0.026	-0.009	-0.022	-0.048
* * * * *	-5.01	-0.26	-	-	-	-0.009	-0.003	-0.010	-0.020
* * * * *	0.01	-0.026	-	-	-	-0.022	-0.018	-0.014	-0.026
* * * * *	5.01	-0.009	-	-	-	-0.002	-0.001	-0.003	-0.007
* * * * *	10.01	-0.052	-	-	-	-0.048	-0.047	-0.047	-0.075
* * * * *	15.01	-0.080	-	-	-	-0.079	-0.074	-0.074	-0.075

### C. COEFFICIENT VS. RUDDER AND AGA CUEFFICIENT DUE TO RUDDER DEFLECTION ANGLE OF ATTACK

## \* 6. LATERAL CONTROL COEFFICIENT DATA

A. CYSTA VS. AIRRUN AND ACA (INCREMENT IN SIDE STRUCTURE COEFFICIENT DUE TO ASYMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLECTION AND PARAWING ATTITUDE ANGLE OF ATTACK)

DATA LEVEL	0.0	-8.0	-0.15	-0.19	-0.17	-1.0	-4.0	-10.0	-0.02	-0.10	-0.18	-0.26	-0.33	-0.42	
-15.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-19.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1.2\*99999. /

B. CONSTAT VS. AIRRON AND AOA (INCREMENT IN YAWING MOMENT COEFFICIENT DUE TO ASYMETRIC STABILIZER DEFLECTION AND PARAMETER ANGLE OF ATTACK)

C. DCRSTA VS. AIRRUN AND ALA (INCLEMENT IN ROLLING MUMENT COEFFICIENT DUE TO ASYMETRIC STABILATOR DEFLCTION AND PARAMETER ANGLE OF ATTACK)

# 20 GYANIC STABILITY DERIVATIVES

LATA	CIAOT	CIAUT	CIAUT	CIAUT
* * *	/2.20	/10	/10.0	/10.0
	CIA	CIA	CIA	CIA
	/5.0	/5	/5	/5
	CHEET	CYR	CYR	CYR

\* \* \* \* \* /0.0 '0.4 'CYP  
\* \* \* \* \* '0.2 'CNR /  
\* \* \* \* \* '0.1 'CYBDT /  
\* \* \* \* \* /-0.4 ;-0.01 /

\*\*\*\*\* COMMON CLOCK / C : CONTROL SYSTEM PARAMETERS \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* COMMON CLOCK / E : INITIAL CONDITIONS \*\*\*\*\*

C \*\*\* CONTROL SYSTEM PARAMETERS

DATA	KPTCHR	'KROLLR	'KYAWRT	'XBAWK
*	/0.28	'0.10	'0.40	'10.8
*	KGAMMA	'KALT	'CGARML	'UGAKMN
*	/1.0	'0.3	'0.0	,0.0
*	KRTLIM	'KNY	'KNZ	/
*	/75.0	'0.35	'0.05	

\*\*\*\*\* COMMON CLOCK / E : INITIAL CONDITIONS \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* COMMON CLOCK / F : GUIDANCE PARAMETERS \*\*\*\*\*

C \*\*\* MISSILE INITIAL CONDITIONS

DATA	XM1	'YM1	'U1
*	/0.0	'0.0	,838.1 /
C DATA	PITCH1	'BANK1	'HEDG1
*	/2.00	'0.0	,0.0 /
C DATA	AUA1	'PTCHR1	'ROLLR1
*	/2.00	'0.0	,0.0 /

C \*\*\* TARGET INITIAL CONDITIONS

DATA	XT1	'YT1	'HI1
*	/24000.0	'0.0	,10.0 /
C			'TSPED
			,35.0 /

\*\*\*\*\* COMMON CLOCK / F : GUIDANCE PARAMETERS \*\*\*\*\*

```

C **** PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION & NAV FILTER CONSTANTS (AZIMUTH & ELEV.)
C
C * DATA    LAMDAZ   '3.15      'KNEAZ   'KNEEL
C           *          ,3.85      ,0.8      ,0.50 /
C
C *** MISSION PHASE FLAGS & DESIGN PARAMETERS
C
C * DATA    PH1      'PH2      'PH3      'PH4
C           *          ,0         ,0         ,0         /
C * DATA    CFFSET   'ALTATT   'SGCPU    'MISDST
C           *          ,10.0     ,200.0    ,1.12     ,0.0 /
C
C **** COMMON ELCCK /H/; ECM/GLINT PARAMETERS
C **** SUBROUTINE MISSN
C **** MAKES MISSION PHASE DECISIONS AND INVOKES THE DIFFERENT MODES
C **** OF GUIDANCE AS REQUIRED DELIVERS NZC AND PHIC TO THE AUTOPILOT
C **** CONTROL LOOPS. NYC IS ASSUMED TO ALWAYS BE ZERO EXCEPT DURING
C **** ATTACK. NZC IS LIMITED TO +4.0 AND -2.0 G'S.
C
C * DATA    FREQ     'SHIFTY   'SHFTH   'BRNTHR
C           *          ,0.00     ,-75.0    ,10.0    ,250.0 /
C
C
C *** SUBROUTINE MISSN
C *** IMPLICIT REAL(A-Z)
C INTEGER FH1,PH2,PH3,PH4,I,J,K,N,NPTS,CPTS,PA,NUIT,PCJNT,NFAZC
C
C **** COMMON ELCCK /A/; MISCELLANEOUS CONSTANTS
C **** COMMON /A/ TIME  'INITIM,DT  'PUTI 'NCUT  'NPTS 'CPA
C           *          ,T,KHU  ,PTI ,PAS ,WT  ,SCOUNT ,

```

```

*   *    IXX   *IYY   *IZZ   *IA   *IB   *IC   *IS   *
*   ID    *IE    *IG    *IH    *II    *IJ    *IK    *
CHORD2,CHORD,SPAN2,SPAN,NAFAE   ;  

***** COMMON ELOCK / C/ : CONTROL SYSTEM PARAMETERS *****  

COMMON /C/ KPTCHR   *KROLR   *KYAHT   *KBANK
*   *   KGAMMA   *KALT   *CGARM   *CGARM,J
*   *   RRTLM    *PLIM   *KNY    *KNZ
*   *   AILRON   *STBLTR   *RUDDER
*   *   PSERO    *NZSERO   *NYSEKO
  

***** COMMON ELOCK / D/ : MISSILE FLIGHT DYNAMICS PARAMETERS *****  

COMMON /C/ ALFA    *VT     *W      *HMDUT
*   *   U        *V      *THETA  *SY
*   *   PHI     *GAMMA  *CL      *CR
*   *   CD      *CY     *CN      *Q
*   *   CM      *ALFAUT *P      *POUT
*   *   R       *QUOT   *BEAUT  *ALTUWE
*   *   XM      *XM     *RDUT   *YMDCT
  

***** COMMON ELOCK / F/ : GUIDANCE PARAMETERS *****  

COMMON /F/ PH1    *PH2    *PH3    *PH4
*   *   CFFSET  *ALTAIT *SGDPU  *HSUST
*   *   LAMDAZ  *LAMDEL *KNFAZ  *KNFEL
*   *   NZC     *PHIC   *GAMMAC *PLIM
*   *   PC      *UC     *RC     *KANG
*   *   SIGNAL  *SIGELT *SIGUAF *SIGDET
*   *   SYT     *THETAT *XI     *YI
*   *   FT      *NYC    *PURNG
  

***** COMMON ELOCK / G/ : CLTPUT PARAMETERS *****  

COMMON /G/ AUA    *SIDESL *BANK   *TLTHIC
*   *   BANKC   *PITCH  *ROLLKT *KULKT
*   *   PTCHRJ  *YAWRT *HEALNG *LTPLN

```

```

* * *
* HEADT   *ELEVET   *DS16EL
* GSGDAZ   *ERFEL   *ERFRL
* ERFAL

```

C CMISSION PHASE LOGIC AND GUIDANCE COMMANDS

```

1 IF (PH4.EC.1) GO TO 40
IF (PH3.EC.1) GO TO 30
IF (PH2.EC.1) GO TO 20
IF (PH1.EC.1) GO TO 10

```

C \*\*\* INGRESS FROM INITIAL CONDITION TO OFFSET MANEUVER  
IF (RANGE.LT.18000.0) GO TO 5  
ALTITUDE HOLD

```

ALTIC = 50.0
ALTUDE = ALTUCE
GAMMAC = KAL T*(ALTIC-ALTUDE)/VT
GAMMAF = GAMMA
AZL = COS(GAMMAF)*KGMAMA*VT*(GMMAC-GAMMA F)/G

```

PROPORITIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH

```

AYC = LANDAZ*VT*SIGNAL/G
FHTC = ATAN2(YC*AZC)
AZL = AZC*COS(PHI)+AYC*SIN(PHI)
GT TO 100
FH1 = 1
$
```

C \*\*\* OFFSET TURN (60 DEG BANK) TO OFFSET HEADING  
1C ABS(SZ=ABS(OS16AZ))
IF (AESDSZ.GT.OFFSET) GO TO 19

ALTITUDE HOLD

```

ALTIC = 50.0
ALTUDE = ALTUCE
GAMMAC = KAL T*(ALTIC-ALTUDE)/VT
GAMMAF = GAMMA
AZL = COS(GAMMAF)*KGMAMA*VT*(GMMAC-GAMMA F)/G

```

C

C C BANK ANGLE HCLD (60 DEG)

A<sub>YC</sub> = 0.0  
P<sub>FLC</sub> = 0.0 /PI  
N<sub>ZC</sub> = AZC /CUS (PHI)  
GC TO 100  
FF<sub>2</sub> = 1

C \*\* COURSE HOLD UN OFFSET HEADING TC PUPUP

ABDSLZ = ABS (ESGEAZ)  
IF (AEDS02.67 \*SGDZPU) GO TO 29

ALITITUDE HLD

ALTIC = 50.0  
ALITDF = ALTIC  
GAMMAC = KAL T\*(ALTIC - ALTJDF) / VT  
GAMMAF = GAMMA  
AZC = COS (GAMMAF) + KGAMMA \* VT \* (GAMMAC - GAMMAF) / VT

BANK ANGLE HLD (0 DEG)

A<sub>YC</sub> = 0.0  
P<sub>FLC</sub> = 0.0  
N<sub>ZC</sub> = AZC /CUS (PHI)  
GC TO 100  
FF<sub>2</sub> = 1

PULL UP ATTACK ALTITUDE  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH

IF (ALTDE.GT. ALTATT) GO TO 39

VERTICAL FLIGHT PATH ANGLE HLD (8.5 LEG)

ALTIC = 0.0  
GAMMAC = 8.5 /PI  
GAMMAF = GAMMA  
AZL = CUS (GAMMAF) + KGAMMA \* VT \* (GAMMAC - GAMMAF) / VT

FLIGHT PATH ANGLED NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH

A<sub>YC</sub> = LAMDAZ \* VT \* SICUDAF/G  
N<sub>ZC</sub> = AZC \* CUS (PHI) + AYC \* SIN (PHI)  
P<sub>FLC</sub> = ATAN2 (AYC, AZC)  
GC TO 100  
FF<sub>4</sub> = 1

35

C \*\*\* ATTACK  
C PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION

C ALTIC = 0.0  
C GAMMAC = 0.0  
C GAMMAF = GAMMA  
C AYC = LAMDAZ\*VT\*SIGDAF/G  
C AZC = LAMDEL\*VT\*SIGDEF/G+COS(GAMMAF)  
C NZC = AZL\*CUS(PHI)+AYC\*SIN(PHI)  
C NYC = 0.0

C CANK ANGLE COMMAND ROUTINE INSURES ROLL  
IN SHORTEST DIRECTION

PHIC = ATAN2(AYC,AZC)

CELPHIC = PHIC-PHI  
CEPHIAB = ABS(CELPHIC)  
IF(DPHIAB.LT.PI) GO TO 100  
IF(DPHIAC.GE.0.0) GOTO 90  
PHIC = PHIC\*2.0\*PI

CC TO 100  
PHIC = PHIC-2.0\*PI  
100 CONTINUE

90  
\*\*\* NZ COMMAND LIMITED TO -2 & +4 GRS  
NZC = LIMIT(-2.0,4.0,NZC)

C RETURN  
END

C \*\*\* SUBROUTINE APILOT 9-07-84  
C \*\*\*  
C LIMIT, FEALFL  
C MODELS THE INNER CCP AUTOPILOT AND CONTROL MIXER. CALCULATES  
REQUIRE ELEVATOR, AILERON & RUDDER RECLIREL. MIXES THESE TO GET  
THE FIN STABILATOR COMMANDS, APPLIES THEM IN LIMITS OF +/- 15 DEG.  
AND ADJUSTS THE THRLE CONTROL OUTPUT FOR THE LIMITS.  
C \*\*\*  
C IMPLICIT REAL(A-Z)  
C INTEGER PHI,PH2,PH3,PI,PI1,J,K,N,NPIS,CFA,NLT,PLUJN,NAZL





```

C      RSTAB = LIMIT (-15.0,15.0,RSTA1)
C      STBLTR = (RSTAB+LSTAB)/2.0
C      AILTRN = (RSTAB-LSTAB)/2.0
C      RUDDER = LIMIT (-15.0,15.0,RUD)
C
C      RETURN
C      END

C **** FUNCTION LIMIT (LOW,HI,CONTROL) ****
C **** MODELS THE PHYSICAL LIMITS IMPOSED UPON THE CONTROLS AND OTHER
C **** PARAMETERS. ****
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL (A-Z)
C
C      IF (CONTROL.GT.LOW) GO TO 50
C      LIMIT = LOW
C      RETURN
C
C      IF (CONTROL.LT.HI ) GO TO 100
C      LIMIT = HI
C      RETURN
C
C      LOC CONTROL
C      LIMIT = CONTROL
C      RETURN
C
C      END

C **** FUNCTION REALPL(PV,T,INPUT,DT) ****
C **** MODELS A FIRST ORDER LAG (Y/X = 1/T S+1). ****
C
C      IMPLICIT REAL (A-Z)
C
C      PVDLT = (1/T)*(INPUT-PV)
C      REALPL = PV + PVDLT*DT
C      RETURN
C
C      END

C **** SUBROUTINE AERO ****

```

\*\*\*\* TABLE 1, TABLE 2, SUPPRESS  
 USES TABLE LOOKUP ROUTINES (TABLE 1, 2) TO CONSTRUCT THE AERO-DYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR THE MISSILE GIVEN THE CONTROL INPUTS ANGLE OF ATTACK, SIDE SLIP AND ANGULAR RATES P, Q, R, ADT, BDT. THEN CALCULATES MUMENTS, FORCES, RATES, ANGLES AND POSITIONS OF THE MISSILE IN SPACE. ALL VARIABLES RETURNED ARE RETURNED WITHIN THE COMMON BLOCKS. CUT-OFF RANGE WARNINGS ARE SUPPRESSED AFTER 20 CONSECUTIVE CALLS CUT OFF RANGE.  
 \*\*\*\*  
 IMPLICIT REAL(A-H)  
 INTEGER FH1, PH2, PH3, PH4, I, J, K, N, NPTS, CPA, NULT, PCOUNT, NFAZE  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/ELOCK/A/: MISCELLANEOUS CONSTANTS  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/A/ TIME, FINITM, DT, UPDT, NCUT, NPTS, CPA, PCOUNT,  
 C, RHO, PI, MASS, WI, S  
 IX, Y, ZZ, XZ, IA, IB, CS  
 ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, IC, CS  
 CHORD2, CHORD, SPAN, SPAN, NFAZE, IK  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/ELOCK/B/: AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENT TABLES  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/B/ LFT1(2,36), LFT2(2,36), DRG1(2,26), DRG2(2,36),  
 DK63(2,36), DRG4(2,36), PTCH1(2,36), PTCH2(2,36),  
 SID1(6,10), SID2(6,10), SIE3(6,10), DRELL1(6,10),  
 DREC2(6,10), DREC3(6,10), LTRL1(6,10), LTRL2(6,10),  
 LTRL3(6,10), CLADT, CDAT, CMADT, CKBDT,  
 CLQ, CDQ, CMQ, CKR, CKB  
 CYR, CNBDT, CCR, CCK, CYP, CCR, CYCET, CNP  
 CNR, CRP, CNP  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/ELOCK/C/: CONTROL SYSTEM PARAMETERS  
 \*\*\*\*  
 COMMON/C/ KPTCHR, KRCLLR, KYAWRI, KBANK,  
 KAMMA, KALI, KALM, KARIN,  
 RKTLIN, KNY, KINZ

```

* # ALLRUN      *STBLTR   *RUDDER
* # BSERO       *NZSER0   *NZSER0

*** COMMON BLOCK / D : MISSILE FLIGHT DYNAMICS PARAMETERS ***
*** CD CDSITE    *SPAN2* CHORD2* (CDACT*ALFA DT+CUCQ*Q)/VT
*** CY CYSITE    *SPAN2* (CYR*R+CYP*P+CYBUT*BEAUT)/VT
*** CM CMSITE    *SPAN2* (CMADT*ALFA LT+CMLQ*Q)/VT
*** CN CNSITE    *SPAN2* (CNRAK*CNP*P)/VT
*** CR CRSITE    *SPAN2* (CRELI*EEAUT+CRK*CR+CCKP*P)/VT

C CUMMUN /C/ ALFA      *BETA      *VT      *HMDUT
* #          V        *H        *HMDUT
* #          PHI      *GAMMA    *THETA    *SY
* #          CD       *CY       *CL       *CR
* #          CM       *CN       *P        *Q
* #          R        *ALFA DT *BETADT  *PUDT
* #          LUDT    *RDCT     *NZ       *ALTITUDE
* #          XM       *YM       *XMDCT   *YMDGT

*** SIDESL = PI*BETA A
AOA = PI*ALFA

C CLEAS = TABLE1(LFT1,AGA)
DCLSITE = TABLE1(LFT12,STBLTR)
CDCBAS = TABLE1(DRG1,CLBAS)
DCDSTR = TABLE1(DRG2,STBLTR)
DCDCSITR = TABLE1(DRG3,AIRLON)
DCDCSITR = TABLE1(DRG4,RUDDER)
DCMBSITR = TABLE1(PTCH1,AGA)
DCMSITE = TABLE1(PTCH2,STBLTR)
CYBASS = TABLE2(SID01,AGA,SIDESL)
CYBASS = TABLE2(SID02,AGA,SIDESL)
CNBAS = TABLE2(SIDC3,AOA,SIDESL)
DCYSTR = TABLE2(DRECI,AOA,RUDDER)
DCNSITR = TABLE2(DREC2,AGA,RUDDER)
DCRSITR = TABLE2(DKEC3,AOA,RUDDER)
DCYSIA = TABLE2(LTRL1,AOA,AIRCN)
DCNSTA = TABLE2(LTRL2,AOA,AIRCN)
DCRSIA = TABLE2(LTRL3,ALA,AIRCN)

C AREODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS
CL = CLEAS+CCLSIE+CHORGZ*(CLADT*ALFA DT+CLW*C)/VT
CD = CLEAS+LCDSTE+DCDSITR+CHORD2*(CDACT*ALFA DT+CUCQ*Q)/VT
CY = CYEAS+CCYSTRA+DCYSTR+SPAN2*(CYR*R+CYP*P+CYBUT*BEAUT)/VT
CM = CMEAS+DCMSITE+CHORD2*(CMADT*ALFA LT+CMLQ*Q)/VT
CN = CNEAS+CCNSTA+CCNSTA+SPAN2*(CNRAK*CNP*P)/VT
CR = CREAS+CCRSTA+DCRSTA+SPAN2*(CRELI*EEAUT+CRK*CR+CCKP*P)/VT

```

AERODYNAMIC FORCES AND MOMENTS

```

L = CL*CS
LA = SPAN*CK*QS
MA = CFCKD*CM*QS
NA = SFAN*CN*QS
X = L*SIN(ALFA)-D*COS(ALFA)
Y = CY*QS
Z = -L*CCS(ALFA)-C*SIN(ALFA)

```

NORMAL & LATERAL ACCELERATIONS

$$NZ = -2/(MASS*G)$$

\*\*\* COMMENCE INTEGRATION OF EQUATIONS OF MOTION

EULER ANGLES

```

PHIDOT = P*TAN(THETA)*(Q*SIN(PHI)+R*COS(PHI))
THETAD = C*COS(PHI)-R*SIN(PHI)
SYCLF = (Q*SIN(PHI)+R*COS(PHI))/COS(THETA)
PHI = PHI + PHIDOT*DT
THETA = THETA + THETAL*DT
SY = SY + SYDOT*DT

```

LINEAR ACCELERATIONS AND VELOCITIES

```

UDOT = -G*SIN(THETA)*V*R-W*(U*X/MASS+V*Y/MASS)
VDDOT = G*SIN(PHI)*COS(THETA)-U*K+W*P*Y/MASS
WDDOT = G*COS(PHI)*COS(THETA)+U*J-V*P+Z/MASS
U = U + UDOT*DT
V = V + VDOT*DT
W = W + WDOT*DT

```

```

V1 = SQRT(U**2+V**2+W**2)
V1DOT = SQRT(UDDOT**2+VDDOT**2+WDDOT**2)

```

ANGULAR ACCELERATIONS AND VELOCITIES

```

PUDOT = LE*LA+LC*NA-10*P*Q-1E*R*G
QDDOT = 1E*MA-1G*P*R-LH*(P**2-R**2)
KUDOT = LC*LA+1*NA-1J*P*Q-1K*K*Q
P = P + FCCT*DT
Q = Q + CCOT*DT

```

```

K = R + FDOT*DT
C ANGLES OF ATTACK, SIDESLIP, AND FLIGHT PATH
C
ALFA1 = ATAN((W/U)-ALFA)/DT
BETAD1 = (ASIN(V/VT)-BETA)/DT
ALFA = ATAN(W/U)
BETAA = ASIN(V/VT)
GAMMA = ASIN(HMDOT/VT)

MISSILE POSITION IN INERTIAL SPACE
C
XMOUT = U*COS(SY)*COS(THETA)+V*(COS(SY)*SIN(THETA))*SIN(PHI) +
* -SIN(SY)*COS(PHI) +W*(COS(SY)*SIN(THETA))*COS(PHI) +
* SIN(SY)*SIN(PHI)
YMOUT = U*SIN(SY)*COS(THETA)+V*(SIN(SY)*SIN(THETA))*SIN(PHI) +
* +COS(SY)*COS(PHI) +W*(SIN(SY)*SIN(THETA))*COS(PHI) -
* COS(SY)*SIN(PHI)
HMOUT = J*SIN(THETA)-V*COS(THETA)*SIN(PHI)-W*COS(THETA)*COS(PHI)
HMDOT = SCR((XMDOT*2+YMDOT*2))
XM = XM + XMDOT*DT
YM = YM + YMDOT*DT
ALTITUDE = ALTITUDE + HMDOT*DT

RETURN
END

*** FUNCTION TABLE1(LAKRAY,IP)
*** TABLE LOOKUP WITH LINEAR INTERPOLATION FOR A FUNCTION
UF ONE VARIABLE Y=F(X). MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POINTS IS
LIMITED TO 22 BY THE DIMENSION STATEMENT. NOTE: THE
FIRST ARRAY ENTRY LARRY(1,1) CANNOT BE 999.0 AND ALL
UNUSABLE ELEMENTS MUST BE EXACTLY 999. THE INDEPENDENT
VARIABLE DATA IS STORED IN ROW 1. THE DEPENDENT
WARNING: ARE SUPRESSED AFTER 20. USE CUT-OFF CALLS
*** TABLE1(LAKRAY(1,1)) GO TO 10
*** K = K+1
IF ((NGL(IP,LT,ARRAY(1,1))>K,N,SUPRES
DATA J,K,N,IP,LT,ARRAY(2,1))

```

```

C IF(SUPRES(J,K,N).EQ.1) WRITE(6,101) IP, TABLE1
C RETURN
C
C 10 DU 90 I=1,30
C
C      IF(.NOT.ARRAY(1,1).EQ.9999.0) GO TO 20
C      TABLE1=ARRAY(2,1-1)
C      IF(SUPRES(J,K,N).EQ.1) WRITE(6,102) IP, TABLE1
C      RETURN
C
C      IF(.NOT.IP.GT.ARRAY(1,1)) GO TO 30
C
C      IF(.NCT.IP.EQ.ARRAY(1,1)) GO TO 40
C      TABLE1 = ARRAY(2,1)
C      RETURN
C
C      IF(.NCT.IP.LT.ARRAY(1,1)) GO TO 90
C      C=(IP-ARRAY(1,1-1))/(ARRAY(1,1)-ARRAY(1,1-1))
C      TABLE1=ARRAY(2,1-1)+C*(ARRAY(2,1)-ARRAY(2,1-1))
C
C      RETURN
C
C      END IF
C
C 9C CONTINUE
C      WRITE(6,103)
C      RETURN

```

```

C FORMAT('0','SUBROUTINE TABLE1: INPUT BELOW INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DA
C        * TA ./'          INPUT(IP)
C        *           USED LOWEST DATA AVAILABLE = 0,F10.2
C 101   *           USED LINEAR INTERPOLATION FOR A FUNCTION
C        * TA ./'          INPUT(IP)
C        *           USED NUMBER OF INPUT PARAMETERS IS
C 102   *           USED DATA POINTS TUD BY THE
C        *           USED DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY A(1,1) IS NOT USED. THE PARAMETER VALUES
C        *           USED IN COL 1 INPUT VARS ARE STORED IN ROW 1. THE CUEFICIENT
C        *           DATA ARE STORED IN THE GRID CREATED BY ROW AND COL 1.
C 103   *           USED HIGHEST DATA AVAILABLE = 0,F10.2
C
C      END

```

```

C
C *****TABLE 2 (A,IP,IV)
C
C TABLE LOOKUP WITH LINEAR INTERPOLATION FOR A FUNCTION
C OF TWO VARIABLES. Z=F(X,Y). MAXIMUM NUMBER OF INPUT PARAMETERS IS
C LIMITED TO 5, INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA POINTS TUD BY THE
C DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY A(1,1) IS NOT USED. THE PARAMETER VALUES
C ARE STORED IN COL 1 INPUT VARS IN ROW 1. THE CUEFICIENT
C DATA ARE STORED IN THE GRID CREATED BY ROW AND COL 1.
C TABLE2 WARNINGS ARE SUPPRESSED AFTER 5 CONSECUTIVE OCCURRENCES.
C
C *****9-07-84*****

```

```

C      REAL A(6,10),IP,IV,C,P,CV,D,F,T,R,G,I,TABLE 2
C      INTEGER I,L,I,J,K,N,SUP,RES
C      DATA J,K,N /3*0/
C
C      K = K+1
C      IF (.NOT.IP.LT.A(2,1)) GO TO 10
C      CP = 0.
C      LI = 2
C      UI = 2
C      IF(SUPRES(J,K,N).EQ.1) WRITE(6,1001) IP,A(2,1)
C      GC TO 55
C
C      DC 50 I=2*6
C      IF(.NOT.A(I,1).EQ.9999.0) GO TO 20
C      CP = 0.
C      LI = I-1
C      UI = I-1
C      GC TO 55
C
C      IF(IP-A(I,1)) 30,40,50
C      IP < A(I,1)
C      CP = (IP-A(I-1,1))/(A(I,1)-A(I-1,1))
C      LI = I-1
C      UI = I
C      GO TO 55
C
C      IF = A(I,1)
C      CP = 0
C      LI = I
C      UI = I
C      GO TO 55
C
C      5C      END IF
C
C      55 IF (.NOT.IV.LT.A(1,2)) GO TO 60
C      IF(SUPRES(J,K,N).EQ.1) WRITE(6,1003) IV,A(1,2)
C      TAEL2=A(LI,2)+CP*(A(UI,2)-A(LI,2))
C      RETURN
C
C      DC 100 I=2*10
C      IF(.NOT.A(I,1).EQ.9999.0) GO TO 7C
C      IF(SUPRES(J,K,N).EQ.1) WRITE(6,1004) A(LI,I-1),IV
C      TAEL2=A(LI,I-1)+CP*(A(UI,I-1)-A(LI,I-1))
C      RETURN

```



```

1C CONTINUE N = N+1
15 CUNTINE = K
C IF (N.GE.20) WRITE(6,105)
C 105 FORMAT(10F1.20) SUPRES = 1
C IF (N.LT.20) SUPRES = 0
C RETURN
C END

C **** SUBROUTINE TGTNAV ****
C **** RNG, SCV ****
C **** NAVIGATES THE TARGET AND COMPUTES RELATIVE RANGE, RANGE KATES.
C **** INCREFATATES ECM AND GLINT MODELS TO GIVE APPARENT TARGET
C **** POSITIONS. ALSO CALCULATES LINE OF SIGHT ANGLES AND KATES.
C **** IMPLICIT REAL(A-L)
C INTEGER PHI,PH3,PH4,I,J,K,N,NPTS,CFA,NOLT,PLCOUNT,NFAZE
C
C **** COMMON ELUCK /A/ : MISCELLANEOUS CONSTANTS ****
C COMMON /A/ TIME ,FINITIM,DT ,CPDT ,NCUT ,NPIS ,CPA ,PLUINI,
C           G ,RHO ,PI ,MAS ,WT ,S
C           IX ,IY ,IZ ,IXZ ,IA ,IB ,IC ,IG
C           ID ,IE ,IF ,IL ,IH ,II ,IJ ,IK ,IJ
C           CHORD2,CHORL ,SPAN ,SPAN ,NFAZE
C
C **** COMMON ELUCK /D/ : MISSILE FLIGHT DYNAMICS PARAMETERS ****
C COMMON /D/ ALFA ,BETA ,VT
C           U ,V ,W
C           PHI ,THETA ,SY
C           CO ,CY ,CR ,P
C           CN

```

```

*   R     *ALFAUT    *BE TADT    *PDUIT    *
*   QUOT    *RDUIT    *NZ        *ALTUDE    *
*   XM      *YM        *XMDCT    *YMDGT    *
*   **** * ELCCK / E : INITIAL CONDITIONS    *
*   **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
*   CUMUN / E / XM1    *YMI1      *AL TUD1    *UL      *
*   *     PITCH1    *BANK1    *HECNI1    *SI DES1    *
*   *     ADA1      *PTCHR1    *KULLR1    *YAWRI    *
*   *     XT1       *YT1       *HT1       *TSPEED    *
*   **** * ELCCK / F : GUIDANCE PARAMETERS    *
*   **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
*   CUMON / F / PH1    *PH2      *PH3      *PH4      *
*   *     GFFSET    *ALTATT    *SGCZPU    *MISOST    *
*   *     LAMDAZ    *LAMDEL    *KNFAL    *KINTEL    *
*   *     NLL      *PHIC      *GANNAC    *PCLIM    *
*   *     PC       *UC       *KC       *RANGE    *
*   *     SIGNAL    *SIGEL      *SIGAFT    *SIGDET    *
*   *     SVT       *THEFAT    *XT       *YT       *
*   *     HT       *NYC       *PJPRNL    *PJPRNL    *
*   **** * ELCCK / H : ECM/GLINT PARAMETERS    *
*   **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
*   CUMUN / H / FREQ    *SHIFTY    *SHIFTH    *BRNTHK    *
*   *     XECM    *YECM    *HECM    *XGLEN    *
*   *     YGLNT    *HTECM    *XTECM    *YTECM    *
*   **** * EXECUTABLE STATEMENTS:    *
*   **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
*   *     TARGET MOTION    *
*   *     XT = XT1    *TSPEED TIME    *
*   *     YT = YT1    *XGLEN    *
*   **** * RELATIVE RANGE TO TARGET    *

```

```

C      XR = X1-XM
C      YR = Y1-YM
C      HR = H1-ALITUDE
C *** RANGE & MISS DISTANCE
C
RNGE = SCFT(XR**2+YR**2+HR**2)
IF (RNGE.GT.2000) GOTO 25
IF (RNGE.LT.RANGE) GOTO 25
CPA = 1
MISDST = RANGE
25 CONTINUE
      RANGE = RNGE
C
C *** GLINT MODEL (SUPPRESSED AT A RANGE OF 100 FT)
C *** TEST PATCH TO SUPPRESS GLINT (KTEST = 1)
KTEST = 1
IF (KTEST.EQ.1) GO TO 50
C *** END TEST
CALL RNG(RAND)
C
IF (PCCLN(NE,1).GT.100) GO TO 100
      XLNT = 20*RAND
      YGLNT = 50*RAND
      HGLNT = 20*RAND
      GC TO 100
      CONTINUE
      XGLNT = 0.0
      YGLNT = 0.0
      HGLNT = 0.0
100 CONTINUE
C
C *** ECM BLINKING MODEL (SUPPRESSED AT BURN-THROUGH RANGE)
C * SELECT THE PHASE APPLIED TO THE ECM SIGNAL
C
101 GO TO 1011
      PFASE = 0.0
      GC TO 105
      PFASE = PI*0.5
      GC TO 105
      PFASE = PI
      GC TO 105
      PFASE = PI*1.5
102
103
104

```

105 CONTINUE

```
C      PUPRNG = PHASE*PI
C      IF (RANGE .LT. BRNTHR) GO TO 350
C      XECM = SIN(2*PI*FREQ*TIME+PHASE)
C      YECM = SQRT(XECM,SHIFTX)
C      HECM = SIN(2*PI*FREQ*TIME+PHASE)
C      HECM = SQRT(HECM,SHIFTY)
C
C      350 CONTINUE
C      XECM = 0.0
C      YECM = 0.0
C
C      400 CONTINUE
C      XTECM = XT+XECM+XGLNT
C      YTECM = YT+YECM+YGLNT
C      HTECM = HT+HECM+HGLNT
C
C      *** RELATIVE RANGE AND RANGE RATE TO RADAR TARGET
C
C      XR ECM = XTECM-XM
C      YR ECM = YTECM-YM
C      HR ECM = HTECM-ALTUCE
C      RNECM = SQRT((XRECM**2+YRECM**2))
C      RG ECM = SQRT((XRECM**2+YRECM**2+HRECM**2))
C
C      XDCTR = -XMDOT
C      YDCTR = TSPEED-YMDOT
C      HDCTR = -HMDOT
C      HURDTK = SQRT((XDCTR**2+YDTR**2+YDTRK**2))
C
C      *** SEEKER LCS AND LCS RATE CALCULATIONS
C
C      SYT = ATAN2(YRECM,XRECM)
C      TKAKAZ = ATAN2(YMDOT,XMDOT)
C      SIGAZ = SYT-TRAKAZ
C
C      VTANAZ = XCUTR*SIN(SYT)+YCUTR*COS(SYT)
C      SIGAZ = VTANAZ/RNGCM
C      SIGDAF = REALP(SIGDAF,KNFAZ,SIGCAZ,DT)
```



SUBROUTINE PREPAR  
 DESIGNATES UP TO 20 PARAMETERS TO BE STORED FOR OUTPUT AND  
 ASSIGNS THEM TO THE NEXT ROW OF THE PTS ARRAY. EACH PARAM. IS  
 STORED IN A COLUMN OF THE ARRAY FROM ROW 3 UNTIL THE END OF THE  
 ARRAY. IS REACHED OR CPA DUE CUKS. ROWS 1 & 2 CONTAIN MINIMUM AND  
 MAXIMUM VALUES OF EACH VARIABLE RESPECTIVELY. CPA IS CUMMUN. 1 CONTAINS  
 THE VALUES OF TIME FOR EACH POINT. PTS IS CUMMUN. TO BLOCK A  
 AND INDICATES THE NUMBER OF POINTS STORED.  
 \* \* \* \* \*

IMPLICIT REAL(A-L)  
 INTEGER PH1,PH2,PH3,PH4,I,J,K,N,NPTS,CAPA,NUCT,PCOUNT,NFAZE  
 DIMENSION K(20)

COMMON /A/ TIME, FINTIM, DT, CPDT, INCUT, NPTS, CPA, PCOUNT,  
 \* RHO, PII, MASS, WI, S  
 \* IXX, IZZ, IA, IB, S  
 \* ID, IE, IF, IC, JS  
 \* CHORD2, CHURE, SPAN2, SPAN, NFAZE

COMMON /C/ KPTCHR, KROLLR, KYAWRT, KBANK,  
 KGAMMA, KALT, CGARML, CGARMN  
 RRTLM, PLIM, KNY, KNZ  
 ALTRON, STBLTR, RULLER, RULLER  
 BSERO, NZSERU, NYSERO

COMMON /D/ ALFA, BETA, VT, HMDOT  
 \* PHI, GAMMA, THETA, SY  
 \* CD, CY, GL, CR  
 \* CM, CN, P, Q  
 \* RDOT, ALFADT, BEIADT, POUT  
 \* XM, RDOT, NZ, ALTDOT, ALTDOT  
 \* XMDOT, XMDOT, YMDOIT, YMDOIT

COMMON /E/ XM1, YM1, ALTL01, UL1  
 \* PI1CH1, BANK1, HEDN01, SIODE1  
 \* AA1, PTCHR1, ROLLR1, YAWRI  
 \* XT1, YTI1, HT1, TSPEED

COMMON /F/ PH1, PH2, PH3, PH4  
 \* UFFSET, ALTTATT, SGDZPU, MUSST  
 \* LAMDAZ, LAMUEL, KJFAZ, MNFEL  
 \* NLC, PHIC, GAMMAC, PGJIM  
 \* PC, QC, RANE

```

* * * * * SIGAZ * SIGEL * SIGDAF *
* * * * * SYT * THETAT * XT * VT *
* * * * * FT * NYC * PDRING * *
C COMMON /G/ AOA * SIDESL * BANK * FLTPHC *
* * * * * EANKC * PITCH * ROLLKT * ROLKTC *
* * * * * PTCHR * YAURT * HEADNG * FLTPH *
* * * * * HEADT * ELEVVT * DSIGAZ * DSIGEL *
* * * * * DSGDAZ * DSIGDEL * ERFEL * ERFRK *
* * * * * ERFAZ * *
C COMMON /H/ FREQ * SHIFTY * SHIFTH * DRNTH *
* * * * * XECM * YGLNT * YECM * XULNT *
* * * * * FTECM * XTECM * YTECM *
* * * * * *
C COMMON /I/ PTS(300,20),PLTN(6,7),XN(6,7),YN(6,7),TITLE(o),
* LEG(4,20) ****
C EXECUTABLE STMTS ****
C RACIAN IC CEGREE CONVERSIONS FOR OUTPUT ****
AOA = ALFA*PII
SIDESL = BEIA*PII
BANK = PHI*PII
FLTPHC = GAMMAC*PII
EANKC = PHIC*PII
PITCH = THETA*PII
ROLLKT = P*PII
RULKTC = PCLM*PII
PTCHR = Q*PII
YAURT = R*PII
HEADNG = SY*PII
FLTPH = GAMMA*PII
HEALT = SYT*PII
ELEVVT = THETAT*PII
DSIGAZ = SIGAZ*PII
DSIGEL = SIGEL*PII
DSIGCAZ = SIGDAF*PII
DSIGEL = SIGDEF*PII
C *** CREATE THE MISSION PHASE MARKER (MARK)
C MARK = C:0
IF (PT1*EC*1)MARK = 1.0
IF (PH2*EC*1)MARK = 2.0

```

```

C IF (PH3.EQ.1)MARK = 3.0
C IF (PH4.EQ.1)MARK = 4.0
C NPTS = NPTS+1
C K = NPTS+2
C *** COMPUTE THE ERROR FUNCTIONS
C
C IF (MARK.EQ.4) GO TO 50
C ERREK = 0.0
C ERRRR = 0.0
C ERRAZ = 0.0
C ERREL = 0.0
C GC TC 100
C
50 CONTINUE
C ERREK = ERREK + ABS(BANKC-BANK)*DT
C ERRRR = ERRRR + ABS(RCLRTC-ROLLRT)*DT
C ERRAZ = ERRAZ + ABS(DSQUAZ)*DT
C ERREL = ERREL + ABS(DSQUEL)*DT
C
LOC CONTINUE
C
C ERFBK = ERREK/TIME
C ERERR = ERRRR/TIME
C ERFAZ = ERRAZ/TIME
C EKFEI = ERREL/TIME
C
C *** SELECT THE VARIABLES TO BE STORED
C KEP(1) = TIME
C
C GRAPH 1
C KEEP(2) = NZC
C KEEP(3) = NZ
C
C GRAPH 2
C KEEP(4) = BANKC
C KEEP(5) = BANK
C
C GRAPH 3
C KEEP(6) = ROLRT
C KEEP(7) = ROLLRT
C
C GRAPH 4
C KEEP(8) = YECM
C KEEP(9) = YGLNT
C
C GRAPH 5
C KEEP(10) = ALLRUN

```



```

RECEIVES THE DATA FROM THE PRIMES IN THE PTS ARRAY. PRINTS THE
PRIME CLIPUT AND DATA RANGES TO THE SCREEN AND TABULAR OUTPUT TO
FILE 9 (TICMC DATA). THEN IT PROCESSES THE DATA FOR PLOTTING USING
THE BASIC FORMAT OF THE SEVEN GRAPHS CALLED IN THIS S/R.
DISPLA: THE BASIC TITLES AND THE VARIABLES CAN BE EASILY CHANGED BY
IS FIXED BUT THE PARAMETERS IN THE DATA STATEMENTS IN THIS S/R. THE
CHANGING THE TITLES GIVEN HERE WILL BE PRINTED FOR ALL PLOTS.
TITLE GIVEN HERE WILL BE PRINTED FOR ALL PLOTS.
IMPLICIT REAL (A-4)
INTEGER KFILE,NPT,S,I,J,K,L,M,N,NN,CPA,
NDVLS,7) ,CV(4),LEG(4,20),PLTN(6,7),
XN(6,7),YN(6,7),TITLE(8,4),MESS1(2),MESS2(2)
*
```

C C C C C C C C C C		DIMENSION YP(10), X P(10)		C C C C C C C C C C	
*	COMMON /F/ PHL	PH2	PH3	PH4	*
*	OFFSET	ALTT	SZPU	MISDST	*
*	LAMDAZ	LANDEL	KNFAZ	KNFEL	*
*	NZC	PHIC	GAMFAL	PGCLIN	*
*	PC	QC	KC	RANGE	*
*	SIGAZ	SIGEL	SIGCAF	SIGDEF	*
*	SYT	THEAT	XT	YT	*
*	HT	NYC	POPRNG		
*	CUMMUN /G/ AOA	SIDESL	BANK	FLTPHC	*
*	BANKC	PITCHT	ROLLKT	ROLLTC	*
*	PICHT	YAWRT	HEADG	HEADTH	*
*	HEADT	ELEV	DSGAZ	DSIGAZ	*
*	CSGDAZ	DSGDEL	ERFEL	ERFEK	*
*	ERFAZ	ERFEL			
*	COMMON /H/ FREQ	SHIFTY	SHIFTH	BRNTHR	*
*	XECM	YECM	HEC	XGLNT	*
*	YGLNT	HGLNT	XTECN	YTEM	*
*	FTECM				

C ARE THE NUMBERS (BETWEEN 1 AND 20) OF THE DEPENDENT  
C VARIABLES TO BE PLOTTED AGAINST TIME.

```
* DATA AEW / 0 2 3 2C 0 0
*          0 4 5 0 0 0
*          0 6 7 0 0 0
*          0 8 9 0 0 0
*          0 10 11 0 0 0
*          0 13 0 0 0 0
*          0 0 0 0 0 0 /
```

C \*\*\* LOAD THE MESSAGES AND VARIABLES TO APPEAR IN THE UPPER  
C LEFT HAND CORNER OF EACH GRAPH.

```
DATA MESS1 /*FREQ = :/
DATA MESS2 /*PHASE = :/
```

C EXECUTABLE STMTS:

```
VAR1 = FREQ
VAR2 = PURNG
```

C \*\*\*\* REAL TITLE CAPTIONS FOR GRAPHS AND PRINTOUT FROM FILE NO.2: LABELS DATA  
C \*\*\*\* READ IN OVERALL TITLE LINES (4 LINES OF 32 CHARACTERS)

```
READ(2,12)(TITLE(J,I),J=1,8),I=1,4)
5 FORMAT(20X,8A4)
```

C \*\*\* READ IN EACH GRAPH TITLE & ITS AXIS LABELS (24 CHARACTERS EACH)

```
DO 10 READ(2,12)(PLTN(I,J),I=1,6)
     READ(2,12)(XN(I,J),I=1,6)
     READ(2,12)(YN(I,J),I=1,6)
10 CONTINUE
```

12 FORMAT(2CX,6A4)

C \*\*\* READ IN THE LEGEND LABEL FOR EACH OF THE 20 STORED VARIABLES  
C (16 CHARACTERS EACH)

```
READ(2,15)(LEG(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,20)
15 FORMAT(2CX,4A4)
```



```

* ROLL RATE * AZIMUTH * ELEVATION * ///
C *** LIST THE VARIABLE RANGES
C
      WRITE(KFILE,80)
      FCFNAT(18X,0*** RANGES FOR ALL SAVED VARIABLES *//)
      /30X,0*** MINIMUM MAXIMUM *//)
      WRITE(KFILE,90) ((LEG(I,J), I=1,4), PTS(1,J), PTS(2,J)), J=1,20)
      FCFNAT(1IX,4A4,4X, F12.6, F12.6, F12.6)
C 100 CONTINUE
C
C **** TABULAR DATA OUTPUT *****
C **** DATA SET NUMBER *****
C **** (LEG(L,M), L=1,4), (PTS(N,L), L=1,4), M= J,K)
C
DO 200 I=1,4
J=(I-1)*4+2
K=J+3
      WRITE(9,20) ((TITLE(L,M), L=1,8), N= 1,4)
      WRITE(9,65) FREQ
      WRITE(9,125)
      FCFNAT(50X,0 CATA SET NUMBER *//)
      WRITE(9,135)((LEG(L,1), L=1,4), ((LEG(L,M), L=1,4), M= J,K)
      FCFNAT(2X, 20A4,/7)
C
      NN=APTS+2
DC 150 N=3, NN
      START NEW PAGE EVERY 65 LINES
      L=MUD(1,65)
      IF(L.NE.0) GC TO 140
      WRITE(9,20)((TITLE(L,M), L=1,8), M=1, 4)
      WRITE(9,65) FREQ
      WRITE(9,125)
      WRITE(9,135)((LEG(L,1), L=1,4),
      ((LEG(L,M), L=1,4), M= J,K))
C
      CONTINUE
      WRITE(9,145)((PTS(N,1), (PTS(N,L), L=1,4),
      FCFNAT(1IX,5,0 PTS(N,L), L= J,K))
C
      145 CONTINUE
      150 CONTINUE
      200 CONTINUE
C
C **** POURCE GRAPHIC OUTPUT USING DISSPLA SUBROUTINES *//*
C

```



```

DO 50 DC 30 I=1,8      = TITLE(I,J)
      CONTINUE
 30      CALL READIN(HC ,32 , 1.1 , 4)
      CONTINUE
 50      HC(1) = PLTN(I,KP)
      XNM(1) = XN(I,KP)
      YNM(1) = YN(I,KP)
      CONTINUE
 60      CALL HEADIN(HD ,24 , 1.0 , 4)
      CALL XNAME( XNM ,24)
      CALL YNAME( YNM ,24)
      RETURN
END
C **** FILE: FLCT1
C **** SUBROUTINE PLOT1(MESS1,MESS2,VAR1,VAR2)
C **** INITIALIZES DISPLAY FOR A NEW PAGE AND GRAPH
C **** IMPLICIT REAL(A-H,C-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
C DIMENSION MESS1(2),MESS2(2)
C
C CALL NCCEEK
C CALL GRACE(0.)
C CALL BLCPUP(0.647)
C CALL PAGE(1.1,8.5)
C CALL HFCAL("AUT0")
C CALL HACERDR
C CALL PYSOR(1.,75)
C CALL AREA2L(9.,6.5)
C CALL SWISM
C
C *** PUT THE MESSAGES INTO THE GRAPHS
C CALL MESSAGE(MES1,8.0,2,0,0)

```

```

CALL REALNC(IVAR1,2,"ABUT")
CALL MESSAGE(MESS2,8,0,2,5,6)
CALL REALNC(IVAR2,10,"ABUT")
CALL BLREC(0,1,5,1,3,0.8,0.01)
CALL RETURN
END

```



AD-R152 193

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONTROL LIMITATIONS OF A BANK 3/3  
TO TURN MISSILE IN THE TERMINAL HOMING PHASE(U) NAVAL  
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA B P ANDERSON SEP 84

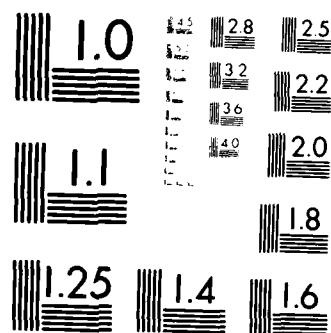
F/G 17/7

NL

UNCLASSIFIED



END  
FWD  
SRI



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1964

```
CALL FILE(111)
CALL RESET(100)
CALL ENPL(C)
RETURN
END
```

```
C **** SUBROUTINE PLOTS(NPTS,PIS,TITLE) **** 09-05-84
C **** CREATES A 3-D GEOGRAPHICAL PLOT OF MISSILE AND TARGET
C **** TRACKS. BY CHANGING THE VIEWSPOINT YOU CAN OBSERVE DIFFERENT
C **** PORTIONS OF THE MISSION FROM VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES.
C **** IMPLICIT REAL(A-H,C-Z), INTEGER(I-N)
C **** DIMENSION PTS(300,20),XP(300),YP(300),IPACK(100)
C
C CALL BLCKUP(1.0)
C
C *** CREATE THE TITLES
C
C DO 40 J=10,3
C     DC = 30**I=1,8
C     HC(I) = TITLE(I,J)
C
30   CONTINUE
40   CONTINUE
    CALL HEADIN(HC,32,1.1,4)
    CALL HEADING(GEOGRAPHICAL TRACKS,15,1.0,4)
C *** DEFINE THE WORKBOX
    CALL VCLM3D(10,20,7.5)
C *** LABEL THE AXES
    CALL X3NAME("FEET EAST",9)
    CALL Y3NAME("FEET NORTH",10)
    CALL Z3NAME("ALITUDE (ft)",13)
C *** DEFINE THE VIEWPOINT
    CALL VANGLE(130,40,26)
C *** SET UP THE AXIS SYSTEM
    CALL CROSS
    CALL GRAF3D(-1000.,1000.,4000.,0.0,5000.,2500.),
```

0-0,100.0,300.0)

\* \* \* DRAW THE MISSILE'S TRACK 0.0,100.0,30

卷之三

```

C DO 50 J=1,NPTS = PTS(J+2,IX)
C XP(J) = PTS(J+2,IY)
C YP(J) = PTS(J+2,IZ)
C ZP(J) = PTS(J+2,NPTS,2)
C
C 5C CONTINUE
C CALL CLFV3D(XP,YP,ZP,NPTS,2,
C
C *** NOW PLCT THE TARGET'S TRACK
C
C IX = 17
C IY = 16
C IZ = 0
C
C DO 60 J=1,NPTS = PTS(J+2,IX)
C XP(J) = PTS(J+2,IY)
C YP(J) = PTS(J+2,IZ)
C ZP(J) = 10.0
C
C 6C CONTINUE
C CALL CLFV3D(XP,YP,ZP,NPTS,5,
C
C C ENSPI(0)

```

RETURN      END      C.C.

FILE #2 CONTENTS USED  
CONTAINS ALL TITLES AND LABELS

GLOBAL TITLE LINES:	CRUISE MISSILE TESTS
	SEA SKIMMER (BTI) - NU PUPUP
	HI-FREQ SCANS - 0.0-30.0
	6-17-84
PLUT & AXIS LABELS:	NORMAL LOAD FACTUR
X.....	TIME
Y.....	CMC & ACTUAL NAC AZY
	BANK ANGLE CNTKCL
X.....	TIME
Y.....	CUMMANDED & ACTUAL PHI
	ROLL RATE CENTRIF
	ROLL RATE CENTRIF

		GRAPH 3	
X.....	CMD & ACTUAL ROLL RATE	X.....	*** * * * *
X.....	ECM & CLINE SIGNALS	X.....	*** * * * *
Y.....	TIME	X.....	GRAPH 4
X.....	ECM & GLINT Y-SHIFT	X.....	*** * * * *
X.....	FLIGHT CONTROLS	X.....	*** * * * *
Y.....	TIME	X.....	GRAPH 5
X.....	3 PRIMARY FLT. CONTROL	X.....	*** * * * *
X.....	ALTITUDE CONTROL	X.....	*** * * * *
Y.....	TIME	X.....	GRAPH 6
X.....	ACTUAL ALTITUDE	X.....	*** * * * *
Y.....		X.....	BLANK
1.	TIME .....	TIME .....	(SEC)
2.	G1.	NZC.	....(G)
3.	G2.	BANK C.	....(G)
4.	G3.	BANK R/R	....(DEG)
5.	G4.	ROLL RATE	....(DPS)
6.	G5.	ECM SHIFT	....(FT)
7.		GLINT SHIFT	....(FT)
8.		STBLTR	....(DEG)
9.		AIRRON	....(DEG)
10.		RUDGER	....(DEG)
11.		ALTI TUDUE	....(FT)
12.	G6.	XM	....(FT NORTH)
13.	XX.	YM	....(FT EAST)
14.		XT	....(FT NORTH)
15.		XM	....(FT EAST)
16.		RANGE	....(FT)
17.		PHASE MARKER	
18.		NYC.	....(G)

LEGENDS:

## APPENDIX E LISTING FOR SUBROUTINE MISSN1

```

C **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C COMMON /C/ ALFA          *BETA      *VT       *HMDOT
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   PHI      *V           *W       *THETA
*   CO       *GAMMA     *CY       *CL       *SY
*   CM       *CN        *ALFADT   *P        *CR
*   R        *RDOT      *BEIADT  *PDOT
*   COOT    *YM        *NZ       *ALTITUDE
*   XM      *XMDCDT   *YM DOT
C **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C COMMON BLOCK /F/: GUIDANCE PARAMETERS
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
C COMMON /F/ PH1          *PH2      *PH4
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   OFFSET   *ALTTAT    *SGDZPU
*   LAMDAZ   *LAMDEL   *KNFAZ
*   NZC      *PHIC     *GAMMAC
*   PL       *UC        *RC
*   SIGAZ   *SIGEL    *SIGAF
*   SYT     *THETAT   *XT
*   FT      *NYC      *POPRNG
C **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C COMMON ELOCK /G/: OUTPUT PARAMETERS
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
C COMMON /G/ ADA          *SIDESL
*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*   BANKC   *PITCH
*   PTCHRT *YAWRT
*   HEAD    *ELEVET
*   DSCDAZ  *DSGDEL
*   ERFAZ   *ERFRR
C EXECUTABLE STATEMENTS:
C **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** * **** *
C SET POPUP RANGE AND ALTITUDE
C   POPRNG = 15000.
C MISSION PHASE LOGIC AND GUIDANCE COMMANDS
C   1 IF (PH4*EC:1) GO TO 40
C   IF (PH1*EC:1) GO TO 30
C *** INGRESS FROM INITIAL CONDITION TO PUPUP MANEUVER

```

C C IF (RANGE.LT.PUPRNG) GO TO 9

ALTITUDE HCLC

ALTIC = 50.0  
ALTIODE = ALTITUDE  
GAMMAC = KALT\*(ALTIC-ALTITUDE)/VT  
GAMMAF = GAMMA  
AZC = COS(GAMMAF)\*KUAMMA\*VT\*(GAMMAC-GAMMAF)/G  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH  
 $\Delta YC = \text{LAMDAZ} * VT * S \text{IN}(\text{PHI})$   
 $\Delta ZC = \text{ATAN2}(\Delta YC, \Delta ZC)$   
 $\text{GC\_TC 100} = \text{AZC} * \text{COS}(\text{PHI}) + \Delta YC * \text{SIN}(\text{PHI})$   
 $\text{PHI} = 1$

C \*\*\*# PULL OFF TC ATTACK ALTITUDE  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH

3C IF (ALTITUDE.GE.ALTTT) GO TO 39

COMMAND ATTACK ALTITUDE

ALTIC = ALTATT  
ALTITUDE = ALTUCE  
GAMMAC = KALT\*(ALTIC-ALTUCE)/VT  
GAMMAF = GAMMA  
AZC = COS(GAMMAF)\*KUAMMA\*VT\*(GAMMAC-GAMMAF)/G  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH

$\Delta YC = \text{LAMDAZ} * VT * S \text{IN}(\text{PHI})$   
 $\Delta ZC = \Delta YC * \text{COS}(\text{PHI}) + \Delta ZC * \text{SIN}(\text{PHI})$   
 $\text{GC\_TO 100} = \text{ATAN2}(\Delta YC, \Delta ZC)$   
 $\text{PHI} = 1$

C \*\*\*# ATTACK - BANK-TC-TURN OR SKID-TC-TURN OR BOTH  
PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION

3S  
40  
ALTIC = 0.0  
GAMMAC = 0.0  
GAMMAF = GAMMA  
 $\Delta YC = \text{LAMDAZ} * VT * S \text{IN}(\text{PHI})$   
 $\Delta ZC = \text{LAMDEL} * VT * S \text{IN}(\text{PHI}) + \text{CLS}(\text{GAMMAF})$



```

C      ENC
C      **** FUNCTION ANGLE( THETA)
C      **** LIMITS ANGLES IN RADIANS TO THE RANGE +PI TO -PI.
C      **** IMPLICIT REAL ( A-Z)
C      DATA PI / 3.1415962 /
C      10 IF (THETA .LT. PI) GO TO 20
C          THETA = THETA - 2*PI
C          CC IC 10
C      20 CONTINUE
C      30 IF (THETA .GT. -PI) GO TO 40
C          THETA = THETA + 2*PI
C          CC IC 30
C      40 CONTINUE
C          ANGLE = THETA
C          RETURN
C      ENC

```

APPENDIX F  
LISTING FOR SUBROUTINE MISSN2

```

***** SUBROUTINE MISSN2 ***** 9-07-84 *****
***** BALLISTIC GUIDANCE SCHEME. ALLOWS VARIABLE POPUP INCLUSE
***** WITH NC OFFSET TURN AFTER POPUP. MISSILE RCLS TO 50 DEGREES
***** ANGLE OF BANK AND USES LATERAL AND VERTICAL PROPULSION NAV.
***** MAKES MISSION PHASE DECISIONS AND INVOKES THE DIFFERENT MODES
***** OF GUIDANCE AS REQUIRED. DELIVERS NZC AND PHIC TO THE AUTOPILOT
***** CONTROL LOGOS. NYC IS ASSUMED TO ALWAYS BE ZERO. NZL IS LIMITED
***** TO +4.0 AND -2.0 G'S.
***** IMPLICIT REAL(A-Z)
***** INTEGER PHI,PH2,PH3,PH4,I,J,K,N,NPTS,CPA,NULT,PCOUNT,INFRAE
      COMMON /A/ TIME, FINITM,DT
      *          T, RHO, P1, PCOUNT, CPA, PCOUNT, INFRAE
      *          IY, IX2, IA, S, S
      *          ID, IE, IF, IC, S
      *          CHORD2, CHORD, SPAN2, SPAN, NZSERO, NZSERO
      *          KPTCHR, KROLLR, KYAWRT, KBANK, GUARDN, KNZ
      *          KGAMMA, KALT, KGARM, KNZ
      *          RRTLIM, PLIM, KNY, KNZ
      *          ALLRUN, STBLTR, KUDGER, NYSERO, NYSERO
      *          BSERO, NZSERO
      COMMON /C/ ALFA, BETA, VT, HMDOT
      *          PHI, GAMMA, THETA, SY
      *          CD, CY, CL
      *          CM, CN, P
      *          R, ALFADT, BEAUT, ALTDUE
      *          QDOT, YM, NZ, XNDCT, YNDCT
      *          XM
      COMMON /F/ PH1, PH2, ALIATT, PH3, SGUPLU
      *          CFFSET, ALIATT, ALIATT

```



C \*\*\* PULL OFF ATTACK ALTITUDE  
 C \*\*\* PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH  
 C KTEST = 1  
 C IF (KTEST-EQ-1) GO TO 32  
 C \*\*\* END PATCH  
 C IF (ALTITUDE.GE.ALTTATT) GO TO 39  
 L 32 CONTINUE  
 C COMMAND BALLISTIC ATTACK ALTITUDE  
 C  
 ALTIC = ALTATT  
 ALTUDF = ALTUCE  
 GAMMAC = KALT\*(ALTIC-ALTUDF)/VI  
 GAMMAF = GAMMA  
 AZC = COS(GAMMAF)\*V1\*(GAMMAC-GAMMAF)/G  
 C  
 PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH  
 AYC = LAMBDAZ\*VI\*SIN(GAMMAF/G)  
 NZC = AZC\*COS(PHI)+AYC\*SIN(PHI)  
 PRFC = ATAN2(NYC,AZC)  
 GC TO 100  
 PR4 = 1  
 39  
 C \*\*\* ATTACK PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION  
 C COMMAND ATTACK ALTITUDE & ROLL TC 90 LEG BANK.  
 C  
 4C  
 PRIC = PI/2\*VI  
 ALTIC = ALTITUDE  
 ALTUDF = KALT\*(ALTIC-ALTUDF)/VI  
 GAMMAC = GAMMA  
 GAMMAF = GAMMA  
 AZC = KGAMMA\*VI\*(GAMMAC-GAMMAF)/G  
 C  
 PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION IN AZIMUTH  
 AYC = LAMBDAZ\*VI\*SIN(GAMMAF/G)  
 NZC = AZC\*COS(PHI)+AYC\*SIN(PHI)  
 NYC = AYC\*COS(PHI)-AZC\*SIN(PHI)  
 C  
 LOC COUNTER  
 C \*\*\*\*

C NZ LUMP AND LIMITED TU -2 & +4 G'S; NYC TO +- 0.5 U.

NZC = LIPPI (-2.0, 4.0, NZC)  
NYC = LIPPI (-0.5, 0.5, NYC)

C RETURN  
ENC

## LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Fitterer, Kent P., BASIC-TRAN Continuous Simulation Guidance and Control Postgraduate School, Rockwell International, California, 1983.
2. IBM Company, Continuous System Modelling Program LSI (CSMP LSI) Program Reference Manual, Program Number 5734-K59, December 1975.
3. Speclchart, F.H., and Green, W. L., A Guide to Using CSMP-The Continuous System Modelling Program, Prentice-Hall, 1975.
4. Hewett, M.D., Guidance and Control Systems Course (Class Notes), 1983.
5. Poskam, J., Airplane Flight Dynamics and Automatic Flight Controls, Poskam Aviation and Engineering Corp., 1979.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST

	No. Copies
1. Defense Technical Information Center Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	2
2. Library, Code 0142 Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93943	2
3. Dr. Marle D. Hewett e.t Textron, Inc. 2435 McCabe Way Irvine, California 92714	2
4. CDR Barton P. Anderson, USN Naval Air Rework Facility Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida 32508	2

**END**

**FILMED**

**5-85**

**DTIC**

